1. द्रव्यगुण शास्त्र परीभाषा.

* 'द्रव्यगुण' which is composed of two words 'द्रव्य' & 'गुण' deals with the systematic study of गुण and कर्म of द्रव्य

* लक्षण of द्रव्यगुण शास्त्र -

"यतश्चायुष्याण्यनायुष्याणि च द्रव्यगुणकर्माणि वेदयत्यतोऽप्यायुर्वेदः ॥" -च.सू. 30/23

- आयुर्वेदा is the science which imparts knowledge about आयु (Life). through detailed analysis of आयुष्याणि (favourable). and अनायुष्याणि (unfavourable) द्रव्य. i.e. the substances, its properties & actions that are favourable to promote longevity & unfavourable substances that hamper longevity.
- आयुर्वेदा as the science which deals with the द्रव्या's - गुण & कर्म of helpful and harmful material.

"द्रव्याणि पुनरोषधयः ॥" सु.सू. 1/28

- द्रव्य refers to कार्यद्रव्य i.e. औषधीद्रव्य.

"गुणशब्देन चेह धर्मवाचिना रसवीर्यविपाकप्रभावाः सर्व एव गृह्यन्ते ॥" -चक्रपाणी. -च.सू. 1/59

- The गुण here indicates & includes गुण, रस, वीर्य, विपाक and प्रभाव.

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* Defⁿ of द्रव्यगुण -
/परिभाषा

"द्रव्याणां गुणकर्माणि प्रयोगाः विविधास्तथा।
सर्वशो यत्र वर्ण्यन्ते शास्त्रं द्रव्यगुणं हि तत्॥"
द्र.गु.वि.

- द्रव्यगुण शास्त्र is the science which deals with the through analysis of गुण, कर्म and प्रयोग of all द्रव्यास which are either आहार / औषध.

- द्रव्यगुण शास्त्र as the branch which deals with the गुण, कर्म and therapetic effects (प्रयोग) of various द्रव्यास.

"हेतु लिङ्गौषधज्ञानं स्वस्थातुरपरायणम्॥" -च.सू.1/24

- The knowledge of health and unhealth & it's चिकित्सा, the knowledge of द्रव्यगुण शास्त्र helps.

* पंचपदार्थ -

"द्रव्ये रसो गुणो वीर्यं विपाकः शक्तिरेव च।
पदार्थाः पञ्च तिष्ठन्ति स्वं स्वं कुर्वन्ति कर्म च॥"
भा.प्र. 6/169

- रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक and प्रभाव (शक्ती) are the पंचपदार्थ which takes shelter in the द्रव्य and perform their resp. कर्म.

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* सप्तपदार्थ -

- Prof. यादवजी त्रिकामजी आचार्य adds द्रव्य and कर्म to पंचपदार्थ and thus called सप्तपदार्थ.

- पंचपदार्थ + द्रव्य + कर्म = सप्तपदार्थ.

सप्तपदार्थ:

द्रव्य, रस, गुण, कर्म, वीर्य, विपाक, प्रभाव.

* द्रव्य - (drug)

"यत्राश्रिताः कर्मगुणाः कारणं समवायि यत्।
तद्द्रव्यं - - - ॥" -च. सू. 1/51

- द्रव्य is a substance which shelters कर्म & गुण and maintains a समवायी संबंध (inherent relation) with गुण and कर्म.
- eg. कार्य द्रव्य which is used ~~to~~ in the health management as well as disease management.
- eg. गुडूची, आमलकी, अश्वगंधा etc.

* गुण - (Physical Property)

"समवायी तु निश्चेष्टः कारणं गुणः।" -च. सू. 1/51

- गुण takes shelter in द्रव्य and remains in समवायी संबंध with द्रव्य. गुण Forms असमवायी संबंध with कर्म.
- Is inactive without the help of other Factors.
- Physical and chemical properties are considered गुणास.

eg. स्निग्ध (Unctuous), भेद - सार्थ गुर्वादयो - - - -च. सू. 1/49
तीक्ष्ण (stimulant).
उष्ण (Hot). - 41 Gunas acc. आयुर्वेदा.

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*रस - (Taste)

"रसनार्थो रसस्तस्य द्रव्यमापः क्षितिस्तथा।
निवृत्तौ च विशेषे च प्रत्ययाः खादयस्त्रयः॥" -च.सू. 1/64

"रस्यते आस्वाद्यते इति रसः॥"

- रस is object of रसनेन्द्रिय.
- The property which is perceived through the taste buds ie. रसनेन्द्रिय is known as रस.
- आप and पृथ्वि are the fundamental महाभूतास responsible in the manifestation of रस (taste).

भेद -

"स्वादुरम्लोऽथ लवणः कटुस्तिक्त एव च।
कषायश्चेति षट्कोऽयं रसानां संग्रह स्मृतः॥" -च.सू. 1/65

- स्वादु - sweet   कटु - pungent
- अम्ल - sour   तिक्त - Bitter
- लवण - salt   कषाय - Astringent

- षड्रस accepted by आयुर्वेदा.

*वीर्य - (Potency).

"वीर्यं तु क्रियते येन या क्रिया।
नावीर्यं कुरुते किञ्चित् सर्वा वीर्यकृता क्रियाः॥" -च.सू. 26/65

- The property of a द्रव्य, which is responsible for the therapetic effect.
- The every action of a drug is under the control of वीर्य.
- द्वि भेद - "उष्णशीतगुणोत्कर्षात् तत्र वीर्यं द्विधा स्मृतम्॥" ~~-अ.ह्र. 26/65~~ 1/17

- शीतवीर्य (endothermic), उष्ण (exothermic)

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* विपाक - (Drug metabolism)
"जाठरेणाग्निना योगाद्यदुदेति रसान्तरम्।
रसानां परिणामान्ते स विपाक इति स्मृतः॥" अ.ह.सू. 9/20.

- The transformed रस at the end of the digestion under influence of जाठराग्नि is known as विपाक.
- change in the original taste

भेद -
"त्रिधा विपाको द्रव्यस्य स्वाद्वम्लकटुकात्मकः॥"
- मधुर
- अम्ल
- कटु

* प्रभाव - (non-specific activity)
"रसवीर्यविपाकानां सामान्यं यत्र लक्ष्यते।
विशेषः कर्मणां चैव प्रभावस्तस्य स स्मृतः॥" - च.सू. 26/67

- The special action brought about by the द्रव्य, which is not in accordance with its रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक is known as प्रभाव / ~~शक्ति~~ अचिन्त्य शक्ती.
- eg. कृमिघ्न action of विडंग.
  पुष्करमूल acting as हृद्य.

* कर्म - (Pharmacological action).
"संयोगे च विभागे च कारणं द्रव्यमाश्रितम्।
कर्तव्यस्य क्रिया कर्म, कर्म नान्यदपेक्षते॥" - च.सू. 1/52.

- The factor responsible for संयोग and विभाग of द्रव्य is known as कर्म.
- It is independent.

eg. दीपन - appetizer
पाचन - Digestive.

Pratibha

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* Importance of द्रव्यगुण

*defⁿ - "द्रव्याणां गुणकर्माणि प्रयोगाः विविधास्तथा।
सर्वशो यत्र वर्ण्यन्ते शास्त्रं द्रव्यगुणं हि तत्॥" (प्रियव्रत शर्मा)

- द्रव्यगुण is a science which deals with गुण, कर्म and प्रयोग of द्रव्य.

*Imp of - निघण्टु

"निघण्टुना विना वैद्यो विद्वान व्याकरणं विना।
अभ्यासेन च धानुष्कस्त्रयो हास्यस्य भाजनम्॥"

- नरहरी, author of राजनिघण्टु Laid emphasis on निघण्टु (encyclopedia) by stating that निघण्टुज form an integral part of physician.

"हेतु लिङ्गौषध ज्ञानं स्वस्थातुरपरायणम्॥"

- The knowledge of हेतु (cause), लिङ्ग (symptom) and औषध (medicine) is helpful for maintaining स्वास्थ्य and treating आतुर i.e. disease.

*मात्रा of - द्रव्य

"योगादपि विषं तीक्ष्णमुत्तमं भेषजं भवेत्।
भेषजं चापि दुर्युक्तं तीक्ष्णं संपद्यते विषम्॥"

- even a poisonous drug, when used skillfully becomes the best medicine and the best medicine when improperly administered transforms into poisonous.

श्रेष्ठ वैद्य -
"तदेव युक्तं भैषज्यं यदारोग्याय कल्पते।
स चैव भिषजां श्रेष्ठो रोगेभ्यो यः प्रमोचयेत्॥"

- A physician who has the ability to Utilize द्रव्य acc. to the condition and patient for treatment is judged as the "श्रेष्ठवैद्य".

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2. Dravya / द्रव्य

* निरुक्ती – "द्रु + द्रव्यश्च भवे।"

The word 'द्रव्य' is defined / derived from from 'द्रु' धातु and 'यत' प्रत्यय.

* लक्षण –

i) यत्राश्रिताः कर्मगुणाः कारणं समवायि यत्। तद्द्रव्यं। (चरक)

- द्रव्य is the substratum which shelters गुण and कर्म and has समवायि संबंध (inherent relationship) with them.
- द्रव्य has the ability to perform action independently while गुण, कर्म cannot perform an action without the assistance of द्रव्य.

ii) "क्रियागुणवत् समवायि कारणं द्रव्यम्॥" सु.सू 40/3

- गुण and कर्म are in an inherent relationship with the द्रव्य.

iii) "द्रव्यमाश्रयलक्षणं पञ्चानाम्।
आश्रय रसादीनां पञ्चानां भूतानां यदाश्रयभूतं तद् द्रव्यम्॥" र.वै.

- द्रव्य as that which shelters the 5 factors i.e. रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक and प्रभाव.

iv) "द्रव्ये रसो गुणो वीर्यं विपाकः शक्तिरेव च।
पदार्थाः पञ्चतिष्ठन्ति स्वं स्वं कुर्वन्ति कर्म च॥" भा.प्र.पू.6/...

- द्रव्य is one which gives shelter to पंचपदार्थ i.e. रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक and शक्ती (प्रभाव) which in turn perform their own actions.

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* द्रव्य पांचभौतिकत्व -

- पांचभौतिक theory is one of the fundamental theories accepted in Ayurveda.

- भूत is defined as minutest matter. It is factor which produces all the inorganic and organic materials.

1) "सर्वं द्रव्यं पांचभौतिकमस्मिन्नर्थे।
सर्वद्रव्यमिति कार्यद्रव्यम्। अस्मिन्नर्थे अस्मिन् प्रकरणे॥" च.सू. 26/10

- All the द्रव्यास in this universe are composed of पंचमहाभूत.
- "सर्वद्रव्य" refers to 'कार्यद्रव्य' only.

ii) "पञ्चभूतात्मकं तत्तु क्ष्मामधिष्ठाय जायते।
अम्बुयोन्यग्निपवननभसां समवायतः॥" अ.ह.सू. 9/1-2

- All the कार्यद्रव्यास are made of पंचमहाभूत, they are classified as पार्थिव, आप्य, आग्नेय, वायवीय & आकाशीय for the purpose of treatment.
* पार्थिव - अधिष्ठान / आश्रय.
* जल - Forms the योनि i.e. it combines the particles in द्रव्य and.
* आकाश + वायु + अग्नि - 3 combine to give a structure to the द्रव्य.

iii) "पञ्चभूतात्मके देहे आहारः पाञ्चभौतिकः।
विपक्वः पञ्चधा सम्यग्गुणान् स्वानभिवर्धयेत्॥" सु.सू. 46/526

- पांचभौतिक शरीर digests the consumed पांचभौतिक आहार and assimilates into the respective पांचभौतिक constituents of the body.

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'भूतेभ्यो हि परं यस्मान्नास्ति चिन्ता चिकित्सिते ॥"

- A वैद्य with a sound knowledge of पांचभौतिकत्व of द्रव्यास need not worry to treat व्याधिस.

अव्यक्त

↓

महत

↓

अहंकार

↓

सात्विक — राजसीक — तामसिक

(राजसीक + तामसिक) ↓

पंच तन्मात्रा

पंचमहाभूत

कार्य द्रव्यास

* द्रव्य औषधत्व -

i) अनेन निदर्शनेन नानौषधिभूतं जगति किञ्चिद्द्रव्यमस्ति ॥"

- All the कार्य द्रव्यास are औषध, there is no कार्य द्रव्य in these Universe which is ~~not~~ devoid of medicinal properties.

ii) "भिषग्द्रव्याण्युपस्थाता रोगी पादचतुष्टयम् ॥" -च.सू. 9/3.

- Four factors which are essential for चिकित्सा are भिषक्, द्रव्य, उपस्थाता, and रोगी.
- Among these द्रव्य is mentioned 2nd only to भिषक्, because of the औषधत्व.

iii) "बहुतातत्र योग्यत्वमनेकविधकल्पना।
संपच्चेति चतुष्कोऽयं द्रव्याणां गुण उच्यते ॥" -च.सू. 9/7

- A द्रव्य can be utilised for चिकित्सा, only when it possess these four important characteristics.

- बहुता - Commonly and abundantly avilable.
- योग्यत्व - Should be proper in the given conditions.
- अनेकविध कल्पना - Can be utilised in different ~~...~~ forms.
- सम्पद - Should have best therapeutic qualities.

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iv) "द्रव्यरसगुणवीर्यविपाक निमित्ते च क्षयवृद्धी दोषाणां साम्यश्च"
सु.सू.

- The condition of दोषास (क्षय, वृद्धी & साम्य) in the body depends on the रसादी गुणास (रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक).

v) "योगादपि विषं तीक्ष्णं उत्तमं भेषजं भवेत्।
भेषजं चापि दुर्युक्तं तीक्ष्णं सम्पद्यते विषम्॥" - च. सू. 1/126.

- Even a poisonous drug, when used skillfully becomes the best medicine and best medicine when improperly administered transforms into poison.

vi)

The qualities present in the द्रव्यास are also present in the human body, hence it is the द्रव्य which is responsible for वृद्धी (increase) and क्षय (decrease) of दोष.

Pratibha

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15 marks.

* द्रव्य प्राधान्यता –

i) "द्रव्यमेव रसादीनां श्रेष्ठं, ते हि तदाश्रयाः ॥" अ.हृ.सू. 9/1.

- The सप्तपदार्थ are responsible for कर्म, they reside in the द्रव्य and so have no independent existence without द्रव्य.
- Hence द्रव्य becomes the most important of all पदार्थ.

ii) "पाको नास्ति विना वीर्याद्वीर्यं नास्ति विना रसात्।
रसो नास्ति विना द्रव्याद्, द्रव्यं श्रेष्ठतमं स्मृतम् ॥" सु.सू. 40/15

- विपाक depends on वीर्य.
- वीर्य depends on रस.
- There is no रस without द्रव्य.
- Thus द्रव्य becomes superior.

* सुश्रुत and बदंत नागार्जुन have given 12 points & explanations.

① व्यवस्थितत्वात् (stable)
- The द्रव्य is only stable in nature but not the constituents like रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक, प्रभाव.

eg. आम्र
- when unripe – कषाय, आम्ल रस, green colour.
- when fully ripe – मधुर रस, yellow colour.
- it means the qualities, appearance, taste changes but the original द्रव्य remains same as आम्र.
-

Pratibha

② नित्यत्व (eternity/eternal).

- नित्य means eternal, द्रव्य is eternal while रसादि पंचक are not.
- certain qualities/properties of a द्रव्य may be lost after some time.

eg.- स्वरस, कल्क etc. may loose taste and smell.

- चंपक flower, looses it's fragrance after the specific time, but still it ~~white~~ be recognised as dried flower of 'चंपक' only.

③ स्वजात्यवस्थान (specificity)

- The द्रव्य does not leave it's पार्थिवादी nature, Even द्रव्य under the influence of काल etc. but रसादी पंचक are not so.
- No substance belonging to one genus/group will change into another.

eg.-

Curd → Initially → sweet taste.
Curd → After sometime → sour taste.
पार्थिव nature same   qualities/properties changes.

④ पञ्चेन्द्रिय ग्रहण (Perceptible through five senses)

- only द्रव्य can be perceived through all the five sense organs, but रसादि can not be assessed by all the sense organs.
- गुण can assessed through more than one

indriya, it is आश्रयी of द्रव्य, hence द्रव्य is important.

eg. नागकेशर पुष्प.

शब्द - When dried, becomes powder with sound if crushed.

स्पर्श - soft to touch.

रूप - Petals resembles hood of cobra.

रस - कषाय to taste.

गंध - Has fragrance.

⑤ आश्रयत्व (shelters) -

- द्रव्य gives shelter to the पंचपदार्थ i.e. रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक and प्रभाव.
- which one gives आश्रय is प्रधान.

⑥ आरम्भ सामर्थ्य (Initiation of action)/for treatment)

For Any procedure / treatment we select the द्रव्य, not the रसादी पंचक separately.
- द्रव्य is utilise for preparing formulations.
- Hence द्रव्य is supreme.

eg. विदारीगंन्धादी द्रव्यास - Used as कषाय / any form.

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⑦ शास्त्रप्रामाण्यात् - (Classical references)

- In classics, the द्रव्य are prescribed for treatment & not रसादीपंचक in mitigated the vitiated दोषास्.
- Even though द्रव्याश्रित गुण are responsible for क्षय and वृद्धी of दोष.
- शास्त्र do not indicate the use of these properties directly.

eg. वातज शोथ - used अग्निमंथ.

⑧ क्रमापेक्षितत्व (Dependence of रसादी with द्रव्य).

- Properties depend upon the state of द्रव्य.
- When the drug is tender then the properties will remain incomplete and when the drug matures all the properties will be present in it.
- This shows that the रसादी पंचकास् follow the द्रव्य.

⑨ एकदेश साध्यत्व (utility through part used).

- द्रव्य can be utilized in the treatment by using a part of it.
- Where as रस, वीर्य etc. can not be used partly.

eg. स्नुही - Root, stem, leaves are used. a part from क्षीर (latex).

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(10) तरतमयोगानुपलब्धि (No grading)

- गुणास and रसादि can be used according to the grading like mild, moderate and severe.
- However this type of grading is not possible for द्रव्य.

eg. रस - मधुरतर & मधुरतम.
गुण - लघुतर & लघुतम.
वीर्य - शीततर & शीततम.
it is not applicable for द्रव्य.

eg. no यष्टीमधुतर & यष्टीमधुतम.

(11) विकल्प सामर्थ्य (Possibility of pharmaceutics)

- द्रव्य can be made into different forms of pharmaceutics viz- कल्क, कषाय/क्वाथ, चूर्ण etc. can not be utilized for the same purpose.

(12) प्रतीघातसामर्थ्य (occupying the space / malleability).

- Among सप्तपदार्थ, only द्रव्य possess some shape & structure which is visible (murtitwa).
- द्रव्य can occupy some space while रसादिपंचक cannot exhibit there qualities.

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2. Dravya / द्रव्य

* Introduction -

- The द्रव्य having medicinal values may be classified into different group according to their source, evolution, utility, age and properties.

I) Classification according to on the basis of activity / चेतन ; अचेतन

- "सेन्द्रियं चेतनं द्रव्यं निरिन्द्रियमचेतनम् ॥"

द्रव्य
- चेतन (animate)
  - अंतःश्चेतन (Internal activity)
    - Hidden activity
    - eg. Plants
  - बहिश्चेतन (External & int. activity)
    - both visible & invisible activity
    - eg. Animals
- अचेतन (Inanimate)
  - eg. स्वर्ण (Gold).

II) Classification on the Basis of कार्य-कारण भेद / (Cause & effect)

"खादीन्यात्मा मनः कालो दिशश्च द्रव्यसंग्रहः ॥"

द्रव्य
- कार्य द्रव्य
  - made up of पंचमहाभूत
- कारण द्रव्य
  - पृथ्वी, आप, तेज, वायु, आकाश

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- innumerable — काल, आत्मा, मन, दिशा
- eg. गुडूचि, वचा,
  गोधूम, अश्वगंधा.

III) Classification on the basis of उत्पत्तिभेद / Evolution -

द्रव्य
- पार्थिव द्रव्य
- आप्य द्रव्य
- आग्नेय द्रव्य
- वायवीय द्रव्य
- आकाशीय द्रव्य

IV) Classification on the Basis of source / योनिभेदेन -

acc. to सुश्रुत

द्रव्य
- स्थावर
- जांगम

acc. to चरक

द्रव्य
- जांगम
- औद्भिद
- पार्थिव

जांगम
- जरायुज
- अंडज
- स्वेदज
- औद्भिज

औद्भिद
- वनस्पती
- वानस्पती
- औषधी
- विरुद्ध

* जांगम –
  - जरायुज – placental origin – eg. मनुष्य, पक्षी
  - अंडज – egg origin – eg. सर्प
  - स्वेदज – sweat origin – eg. पिपीलिका (ants).
  - औद्भिज – soil origin – eg. मण्डूक (frog)

* औद्भिद –
  - वनस्पती – donot possess visible Flowers. eg. औदुंबर, वट
  - वानस्पती – possess both flowers & fruits visibily. eg. आम्र
  - औषधी – plants which die after yeilding fruits – eg. pulses
  - विरुध – plants which twin, crawl / climb
    - लता – climbers eg. विदारी, कपिकच्छु.
    - गुल्म – shrubs eg. अतिबला, शालपर्णी

* पार्थिव –
  - Those substance which are avilable beneath the earth i.e. soil are known as पार्थिवम्.
    eg. mineral ores, metals, salts, alkalies.

v) classification on the basis utility / प्रयोग –

- द्रव्य
  - औषध द्रव्य
    - वीर्यप्रधान
      - तीक्ष्ण – eg. शुंठी
      - मध्यम – बिल्व
      - मृदु – आमलकी
  - आहार द्रव्य
    - रसप्रधान – eg. गोधूम

VI) Classification on the basis of रस / taste.

- मधुरस्कन्ध — eg. Honey
- आम्लस्कन्ध — Lemon
- लवणस्कन्ध — normal salt
- कटु-स्कन्ध — ginger
- तिक्त-स्कन्ध — neem
- कषाय स्कन्ध — Chebulic Fruit.

VII) Classification on the basis of वीर्य / Potency.

द्रव्य

- उष्ण वीर्य — eg. अश्वगंधा, अगरु, अग्निमंथ.
- शीत वीर्य — eg. चंदन. अतिविष, अर्जुन, अशोक

VIII) Classification on the basis of विपाक.

द्रव्य

- मधुर विपाक — मधुर & लवण रस द्रव्यास
- आम्ल विपाक — आम्ल द्रव्यास
- कटु विपाक — कटु - तिक्त, कषाय द्रव्यास.

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IX) Classification on the basis of प्रभाव

"किञ्चि द्दोषप्रशमनं किंचिद्धातु प्रदूषणम् ।
स्वस्थवृत्तौ मतं किञ्चित्त्रिविधं द्रव्यमुच्यते ॥"
– च. सू. 1/67

द्रव्य
- दोष प्रशमन
- धातु प्रदूषण
- स्वास्थ्यहित

"शमनं कोपनं स्वस्थहितं द्रव्यमिति त्रिधा ॥"
अ. हृ. सू. 1/16.

द्रव्य

शमन	कोपन	स्वस्थहित
दोषा's ↓	↑	=

X) Classification on the basis of Habit / आकार.

द्रव्य
- वृक्ष (tree) → महावृक्ष, वृक्ष, वृक्षक
- गुल्म (shrub) → गुल्म, गुल्मक
- क्षुप (Herb) → क्षुप, क्षुपक
- लता (creeper) → प्रसार, वल्ली, आरोही

XI) Classification on the basis of आयु / Life span.

द्रव्य

	Annuals	Biennials	Perennials.
eg.	सर्षप	मूलक	शुंठी.

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xii) Classification on the basis of उद्भव.

द्रव्य

- स्थलज (Terrestrial)
- जलज (Aquatic)
- वृक्षारुह (Epiphytic)
- वृक्षादन (Parasitic).

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3. गुण / Guna.

* गुण निरुक्ती –

"गुण आमन्त्रणे गुण्यते आमन्त्रते लोक अनेन"

- गुण commonly understood as qualities is an entity recognised by people.
- गुण is defined as characteristics by which people are attracted towards a particular substance.

* गुण लक्षण –

(I) "समवायी तु निश्चेष्टः कारणं गुणः॥" –च.सू. 1/51

- गुण is entity which resides in the द्रव्य in an समवायी सम्बन्ध (inherent relation).

- गुण does not perform any action independent of द्रव्य.

(II) "द्रव्याश्रय गुणवान संयोग विभागेष्वकारणमनपेक्ष इति गुणलक्षणम्॥"

(III) "अथ द्रव्याश्रिता ज्ञेया निर्गुणा निष्क्रिया गुणाः॥"

- The गुण is inactive in nature, it can not perform संयोग / विभाग between कर्म & गुण.
- Both गुण and कर्म will have समवायी सम्बन्ध (inherent relation) with the द्रव्य.

Pratibha

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(IV) "विश्वलक्षणाः गुणाः॥" इ. वै. अ. ९/सू. 168.

- The innumerable number of qualities / properties of different substances as गुणास्.

* गुणसंख्या / number of गुणास् and classification -

"सार्था गुर्वादयो बुद्धिः प्रयत्नान्ताः परादयः।
गुणाः प्रोक्ताः ....॥" - च. सू. 1/49.

* according चरक
- अर्थगुण / वैशेषिक गुण - 05
- गुर्वादी गुण / शारीरिक गुण - 20
- परादी गुण / चिकित्सोपयोगी गुण - 10
- आत्मा गुण / बुद्धी प्रयत्नाता - 06
  41

* according चक्रपाणी
- वैशेषिक गुण - 05
- सामान्य गुण - 30
- आत्म गुण - 06
  41

* गुण विभाजन / Classification of गुण –

- गुण
  - आध्यात्मिक गुण (06)
    - इच्छा
    - द्वेष
    - सुख
    - दुःख
    - बुद्धि
    - प्रयत्न
  - आधिभौतिक गुण
    - सामान्य
      - गुर्वादि गुण (शारीरिक गुण)
        - गुरु x लघु
        - शीत x उष्ण
        - स्निग्ध x रूक्ष
        - मंद x तीक्ष्ण
        - स्थिर x सर
        - मृदु x कठिण
        - विशद x पिच्छिल
        - श्लक्ष्ण x खर
        - सूक्ष्म x स्थूल
        - सान्द्र x द्रव
      - परादि गुण (चिकित्सोपयोगी गुण)
        - पर
        - अपर
        - युक्ति
        - संख्या
        - संयोग
        - विभाग
        - पृथक्त्व
        - परिमाण
        - संस्कार
        - अभ्यास
    - विशेष (अर्थ)
      - शब्द
      - स्पर्श
      - रूप
      - रस
      - गन्ध

① आध्यात्मिक / बुद्धि प्रयत्नता / आत्म गुण

Classification –

"इच्छा द्वेष सुख दुःखं प्रयत्नश्चेतना धृति।
बुद्धिः स्मृतिरहङ्कारो लिङ्गानि परमात्मनः॥"
च.शा 1/72

– These qualities are attributed to आत्मा are metaphysical and spiritual.

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- इच्छा, द्वेष, सुख, दुःख, प्रयत्न and बुद्धि.
- धृति, स्मृति, अहंकार, चेतना – by चक्रपाणी.

(I) इच्छा (desire) –

"एषणां इच्छा॥" शब्द कल्पद्रुम.

"स्वार्थे परार्थे वाऽप्राप्तप्रार्थनेच्छा॥" त.सं.

– This quality provides a responsable and positive desire towards a particular substance.

• Practical utility – The patient should develop this qualities
• so that he can consume विरुद्ध गुणयुक्त आहार which subsides the disease.

(II) द्वेष (Hate/Aversion) –

"प्रज्वलनात्मको द्वेषः॥" प्रशस्तपाद.

– It provides aversion towards the factor responsible for sorrowness in life.

• Practical Utility – Patient should adopt this quality so that he can avoid similar गुणयुक्त आहार which will helps to cure diseases quickly.

(III) सुख (Happy/Agreeable) –

"सर्वेषां अनुकूलवेदनीयं सुखम्॥" त.सं.

– Positive effects are obtained for the combination of आत्मा - मनस - इंद्रियार्थास is known as सुख.

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• practical Utility – The person must adopt this quality, this feeling possible if one consumes पथ्य आहार.

(IV) दुःख (misery / pain). –

"अधर्मजन्य प्रतिकूल वेदनीयं गुणो दुःखम्" प्रशस्तपाद

– The painfull effects over the combination of आत्मा-मनस् - इन्द्रियार्थस् is known as दुःख.

• Practical Utility – This is the quality / Feeling the patient experiences after consumtion of unwholesome Food. (अपथ्य).

(V) बुध्दि (Intellect / perception). –

"सर्वव्यवहार हेतुर्ज्ञानं बुध्दिः॥" त.सं

– It provides exact knowledge regarding various substance is known as बुध्दी.

– Fives types → बुध्दी, स्मृती, धृती, चेतना and अहंकार.

• Practical Utility – This is the skill of वैद्य which he utilise while treating apatient

(VI) प्रयत्न (Effort) –

"कृतिः प्रयत्न॥" त.सं

– Stimulus for useful activities is obtained. is known as प्रयत्न.

– continued effort to achieve a goal is called प्रयत्न

• Practical Utility –. This is the quality that everybody should adopt to achieve the goal.

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वैशेषिक गुण

- They are five in no.
- These properties will have physical effects on the body and are therefore helpful in treatment.

"महाभूतानि खं वायुरग्निरापः क्षितिस्तथा।
शब्दः स्पर्शश्च रूपंचरसो गन्धश्च तद्गुणाः॥" —च.शा.1/27.

- शब्द, स्पर्श, रूप, रस & गंन्ध are the special quality of आकाश, वायु, अग्नि, जल and पृथ्वी resp.
- These five are itself known as वैशेषिक गुण.

*शब्द — (Sound).
"शब्दगुणमाकाशः॥"

- It is the quality of आकाश and is received through the श्रोत्रेन्द्रिय (ears).

• Practical Utility —
• शब्द सहिष्णुता is one of the symptom in रसक्षय
- This is due to increase of आकाशीय अंश in the body, Leading to वातवृद्धी and कफक्षय.
• In such condition, द्रव्य which are वातहर & कफहर Like क्षीर, घृत are beneficial.

- Music therapy is used for the management of psychiatric problems according to आयुर्वेद.

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* स्पर्श – (Touch).
"स्पर्शबहुलो वायुः॥" आ.द.

- It is the quality of वायु and is perceived by स्पर्शनेन्द्रिय / Skin.
- Three types
  - शीत
  - उष्ण
  - अनुष्ण

• Practical Utility – In वातव्याधी where there is वातवृद्धी, अभ्यंग is performed using various तैल.

* रूप – (colour/shape)
"रूपबहुलो अग्निः॥" आ.द.

- It is the main quality of अग्नि and it is perceived through चक्षुनेन्द्रिय (eye).

• Practical Utility – The कुष्ठ variety can be assessed by colour, shape, size of the lesion.

* रस – (Taste)
"रसबहुलमाप्यम्॥"

- It is specific quality of जल & is perceived by the रसनेन्द्रिय (tongue).

• Practical Utility – Actions of some drugs can be assessed through रसास.
  - मधुररस द्रव्यास are वातपित्तशामक and hence useful in वात-पित्त व्याधी.

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* गन्ध – (Smell).

"गन्धबहुला पृथ्वी ॥"

- It is the main qualities of पृथ्वी and is perceived through घ्राणेन्द्रिय (nose).
- Three types → सुगन्ध (aroma).
  → दुर्गन्ध (Foetid smell) / Bad smell
  → अव्यक्त गन्ध (Unknown smell).

• Practical Utility – Action of संज्ञास्थापक द्रव्य may be understood to act on the basis of it's strong odour.

परादी गुण

- आचार्य चरक explained about 10 special गुणास which are useful for treatment. These are परादी गुण.

"परापरत्वे युक्तिश्च संख्या संयोग एव च।
विभागश्च पृथक्त्वं च परिमाणमथापि च॥
संस्कारोऽभ्यास इत्येते गुणा ज्ञेयः परादयः।
सिद्ध्युपायाश्चिकित्साया लक्षणैस्तान् प्रचक्ष्महे॥" – च. सू. 26/29-30.

- पर
- अपर
- युक्ती
- संख्या
- संयोग
- विभाग
- पृथक्त्व
- परिमाण
- संस्कार
- अभ्यास

• परत्व – (Priority / superiority)
'तत्र परत्वं प्रधानत्वम्' – चक्रपाणि भाष्य.

- Priority / superiority of a substance over the innumerable substances.
- This Favourability depends on various factors like देश, ~~काल~~, वय, रस, वीर्य, विपाक, प्रकृती, बल etc.
eg. तरुणवय is superior than वृद्धवय.

• अपरत्व – (Posteriority / inferior quality)
'अपरत्वं अप्रधानम्'

- अपर is the factor which is exactly opposite to परत्व.
- अपर denotes inferior quality of drug / its constituents etc.

eg. आदानकाल is inferior than विसर्गकाल.

• युक्ती – (Logic).
"युक्तिश्च योजना या तु युज्यते॥" – च.सू 26/31.

- Logical reasoning in using भेषज to prepare a formulation is called युक्ती.

"योगादपि विषं तीक्ष्णं उत्तमं भेषजं भवेत्।
भेषजं चापि दुर्युक्तं तीक्ष्णं सम्पद्यते विषम्॥"

- Even a poison can be modified into a medicine through logic & good medicine can become poisonous if used carelessly.

Pratibha

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• संख्या – (Numerical).

"संख्या स्याद् गणितम् ॥" – च.सू. 26/32.

– It is the quality by which we are able to count dosha, रोगास्, द्रव्यास् etc.

– Numbering is an essential part of आयुर्वेदा as we have 3 दोष, 7 धातु, 3 मल etc.

• संयोग – (combination)/integration

"संयुक्त व्यवहार हेतुर्गुणः संयोग ॥"

"योगः सह संयोग उच्यते ॥"

– Combination of two or more than two substances is known as संयोगः

भेद –

संयोग (combination).

- नित्य (permanent)
  - eg. द्रव्य and गुण combination
- अनित्य (Temporary).
  - combination of two drug.

– On the basis of cause/कारण संयोग is of three types →

संयोग

- द्वंद्व कर्मज – eg. वातकफ ज्वर
- सर्व कर्मज – सन्निपात ज्वर
- एक कर्मज – वात ज्वर.

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• विभाग – (disintegration)
"संयोगनाशको हुनो विभाग।"

- Division of a particular substance / division of combination is known as विभाग.
- It also temporary / अनित्य.
- Three types -

विभाग

विभक्ती	वियोग	भागोष ग्राह्य
- Cutting गुड्ची into pieces to prepare क्वाथ.	- Using बृहती alone instead of बृहती द्वयास.	- obtaining सत्व from गुडुचि.

• पृथकत्व – (severality / separateness).
"पृथक् व्यवहार साधारणं कारणं पृथकत्वं॥"
"पृथकत्वं स्यादसंयोगो वैलक्ष्यमनेकता॥"

- It is the quality by which one substance is differentiated or separated from the other.
- eg. धतुरा is diff. from हरितकी.

भेद –

पृथकत्व

असंयोग लक्षण	वैलक्षण रूप	अनेकता रूप

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• परिमाण – (Measurement)

"परिमाणं पुनर्मानम् ॥"

– The quality by which measurement of various things is possible is known as परिमाण.

Types – अणु, दीर्घ, महत्, ह्रस्व.

परिमाण
- अणु
- दीर्घ
- महत्
- ह्रस्व

• Classification –

परिमाण
- दैर्घमान – measurement of dimension
- गुरुत्वमान – measurement of weight

eg. Weight of diff. ingradients in त्रिकटु चूर्ण.

• संस्कार – (changing the original quality).

"संस्कारः करणं मतम्।"

–च.सू. 26/34

– The Factor which imparts, modifies the qualities of substance is called संस्कार.

– eg. पारद (mercury) is provided with the best qualities through different संस्कारास्.

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• acc. to वैशेषिक - Types

वेग	स्थिति स्थापक	भावना
impulse	elasticity	impression

eg. काल - Rice which is naturally गुरु becomes लघु on storing for an year.

• अभ्यास - (continuous usage / Regularly practise).

"भावाभ्यसनमभ्यासः शीलनं सततक्रिया:॥" च. सू. 26/34

- Regular usage of a substance / practise is called अभ्यास
- Regular usage of any thing over a period of time is called अभ्यास.
- It is also known as शीलन and सततक्रिया.

- It is very imp. quality in the treatment because continuous usage of a drug can only yield good results.

eg. शोषत्वादायुषो साध्यः पथ्याभ्यासाद्विपर्यये ॥"

- Treatment of साध्य disorders is through regular usage of पथ्य आहार and विहार.

* Add 6 गुणास् acc. to sushruta.

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4. रस / Rasa

रस निरुक्ती –

"रस आस्वादने ॥"

– Rasa / taste is something experienced by an individual while consuming a द्रव्य.

* रस - परिभाषा – रस शब्दस्य नानार्थ –

रस as धातु –

"तत्र ~~रसौ~~ रस गतौ धातुः रसति अहरहर्गच्छती रसः ॥"

– रस is one which circulate all over the body. it is one among the 'सप्तधातु'.

रस as पारद – (Hg)

"रसनात सर्व धातूंना रसेन्द्र इति किर्तितः ॥"

– Hg which ~~en~~ digests other metals like gold, silver etc. is known as 'रसेंद्र'.

रस as स्वरस –

"रसति शरीरे आशुप्रसरति इति रसः ॥" द्र. गु. वि.

– The fresh juice extracted from herb by pounding and squeezing is called as 'स्वरस'.

रस as इन्द्रियार्थ –

"रस्यते आस्वाद्यते इति रस ॥"

– The रस is a special entity, which is perceived by रसनेन्द्रियः.

Pratibha

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• रस लक्षण –

"रसनार्थो रसः।"

"रसनार्थो रसस्तस्य द्रव्यमापः क्षितिस्तथा।
निवृत्तौ च विशेषे च प्रत्ययाः खादयस्त्रयः॥"

"रस्यते आस्वाद्यते इति रसः॥"

- रस is object of रसनेन्द्रिय
- आप and पृथ्वि are fundamental महाभूतास responsible in the manifestation of रस (taste).

रस संख्या –

"स्वादुरम्लोऽथ लवणः कटुकस्तिक्त एवं च।
कषायश्चेति षट्कोऽयं रसानां संग्रहः स्मृतः॥" – च.सू.

- रस are six in number.

रस → मधुर, आम्ल, लवण, कटु, तिक्त, कषाय

मधुर	आम्ल	लवण	कटु	तिक्त	कषाय
Eg. क्षीर, द्राक्षा	चांगेरी, जंभीर	सैंधवलवण, सामुद्रलवण	पिंपली, मरीच	किरातकिक्त, चंदन	हरितकी, खदीर

acc to वाग्भट → "रसाः स्वाद्वम्ललवणतिक्तोषण कषायकाः।
षड्द्रव्यमाश्रितास्ते च यथापूर्वं बलावहाः॥"

- रस are 6 in number.

* Table showing different concepts of various stages.

Sr.No.	Acharya	Number of Rasa	Name of Rasa
1	Bhadrakapya	1	Udaka
2	Sakunteya Brahmana	2	Chedaniya Upasamaniya
3	Purnaksa Maudgalya	3	Chedaniya Upasamaniya Sadharana
4	Hiranyaksa Kausika	4	Swaduhita swaduahita Aswaduhita Aswaduahita
5	Kumarasira Bharadwaja	5	Parthiva Apya Agneya vayavya Antariksha
6	Rajarsi vayorvida	6	Guru Laghu sita Usna Snigdha Ruksa

7	Vaideha Nimi	7	Madhura Amla Lavana Katu Tikta Kasaya Ksara
8	Badisa Dhamargava	8	Madhura Amla Lavana Katu Tikta Kasaya Ksara Avyakta.
9	Bahlika Kankayana	Innumerable	Indefinite numbers.

रस भौतिकत्वम् –

acc. to वाग्भट – "क्ष्माम्भोऽग्निक्ष्माम्बुतेज खवाय्वग्न्यनिलगोऽनिलैः
द्वयोल्बणैः क्रमाद्भूतैर्मधुरादिरसोद्भवः ॥"
अ.हृ.सू. 10/1

भूज	मधुर	–	पृथ्वी + आप
भूत	अम्ल	–	तेज + पृथ्वी
तेज	लवण	–	आप + अग्नी
तेवा	कटु	–	अग्नि + वायु
आवा	तिक्त	–	वायु + आकाश
भूवा	कषाय	–	वायु + पृथ्वी

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acc. to सुश्रुत - combinations of different महाभूत the manifestat-ion of 6 रस occur.

- All the six रस will have all महाभूत but one/ two mahabutas will dominant.

acc. थो सेन - Gives a logical point that when द्रव्य is पांचभौतिक, automatically the रस which is residing in द्रव्य must be पांचभौतिक.

* रस निवृत्ती विशेष हेतु -

"रसनार्थो रस स्तस्य, द्रव्यमाप: क्षितिस्तथा।
निवृत्तौ च विशेषे च प्रत्यया: खाद्य स्त्रय:॥"
- च.सू. 1/64.

- रस which is an इंद्रियार्थ of रसेन्द्रिय takes origin from आप & पृथ्वी महाभूत.
- आप & पृथ्वी महाभूत are आधार कारण.

* रस & अनुरस भेद

"व्यक्त: शुष्कस्य चादौ च रसो द्रव्यस्य लक्ष्यते।
विपर्ययेणानुरसो रसो नास्तीह: सप्तम:॥"
- च.सू. 26.

- रस is perceived immediately on consumption of द्रव्य & remains stable even in its dry state.

- अनुरस (secondary taste) on other hand is one which is perceived after the perception of primary taste & is not stable in its dry state & not easy to perceive distinctly.

"तत्र व्यक्तो रस: स्मृत:।
अव्यक्तोऽनुरस: किञ्चिदन्ते व्यक्तोऽपि चेष्यते ॥"
अ.हृ.सू.9.

- Rasa vividly or clearly perceived, whereas अनुरस is obscure
- Hence there are only 6 रसा and not seven.

रस	अनुरस
- Primary taste	- Secondary taste.
- Perceived immediately	- Perceived later
- Perceived distinctly	- Not perceived distinctly.
- Perceived completely	- Perceived partly.
- Remains stable in dry state also	- Not stable in dry state

Ex. आमलकी has पंचरस but it is आम्लरस which is perceived immediately on consumption and hence considered as प्रधान (Primary) while others i.e. मधुर, तिक्त, कटु & कषाय are अनुरस.

* ऋतु प्रभाव on रस *

"षड्ऋतुकत्वाच्च कालस्योपपन्नो महाभूतानां न्यूनातिरेक विशेष:॥"
च.सू.26/3

1.	शिशिर	वायु + आकाश	तिक्त
2.	वसंत	वायु + पृथ्वि	कषाय
3.	ग्रीष्म	अग्नि + वायु	कटु
4.	वर्षा	अग्नि + पृथ्वी	आम्ल
5.	शरद	अग्नि + जल	लवण
6.	हेमंत	पृथ्वि + जल	मधुर

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* रसोपलब्धी हेतवाह

"रसो निपाते द्रव्याणाम्॥"

"द्रव्याणां निपाते रसनायोगे जिह्वास्पर्शमात्रेण, रस: मधुरादि: उपलभ्यते"

- रस of dravya is directly perceived on it it's contact with रसनेन्द्रिय (Tongue).
- बदंत नागार्जुन further explains that रस is perceived through 3 model.

↓

प्रत्यक्ष – By direct perception from sense organ
अनुमान – Inference eg विष द्रव्य
आप्तोपदेश – By ancient Literature

SPSP.
AB:

* रस रूपांतर (Rasa Transformation) DK - PUV

- रस of द्रव्य may alter under the influence of various factors and this procedure is called as रस रूपांतर.

① स्थान –

If a substance is kept at once place for sometime it's taste will change.

eg. cooked rice which is मधुर in taste will become आम्ल (sour) if it is stored for few days.

② पात्र – (Utensil)

substance placed in ~~cretain~~ certain metallic utensil changes it's taste.

eg. curd kept in bronze vessel will become pungent in taste (आम्ल → कटु)

Pratibha

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③ संयोग – combination.

If one substance (द्रव्य) is mixed with another substance, the taste will change.

Ex. चिंच which is आम्ल, when mixed with सुधा (Lime) turns to मधुररस.

④ पाकात – Exposure to Heat.

A substance when subjected to heat may alter it's taste.

Ex. चिंच which is आम्ल रस, changes to मधुररस on heating.

⑤ आतप – Exposure to sunlight.

on Exposure to sunlight the taste of द्रव्य will be change.

Ex. on exposing तुम्बरुफल to sunlight it's कषायरस → मधुर रस.

⑥ भावना – (Trituration)

By giving भावना to द्रव्य, it's taste changes.

Ex. तील which has (कषाय, तिक्त, मधुर रस) when gives भावना with यष्टीमधु will transform to मधुर रस.

⑦ देश – Region.

Taste of द्रव्य may vary acc. to region where it is grown.

Ex. mangoes in certain areas are very sweet compared of the other areas.

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(8) काल - Time

Time will bring about certain changes the original taste of a substance.

- Time also impact on taste of द्रव्य.

Ex. अपक्व बदर (कषाय रस) on ripening will acquire मधुर&अाम्ल रस.

(9) परिणाम - Transformation.

Transformation of a द्रव्य from one form to another leads to change in रस.

Ex- Milk (मधुर रस) changes to (आम्ल रस) curd.

(10) उपसर्ग - Infestation / Infected.

Substance/द्रव्य is a infected by pests it will gives rise to a new taste

Ex. sugarcane which is infected by pests will bitter(तिक्त) / (आम्ल) sour taste.

(11) विक्रिय - Special Acts.

Certain substance changes its taste on subjecting to some special actions.

Ex. पनसफल squeezed in hand becomes आम्ल.

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* रस वर्गीकरण

acc. to सौम्य अग्निभेद

सौम्यरस	आग्नेयरस
मधुर, तिक्त, कषाय	कटु, आम्ल, लवण.

acc. to गुण

स्निग्ध & गुरु रस	रुक्ष & लघु रस
मधुर, आम्ल, लवण	कटु, तिक्त, कषाय

acc. to वीर्य

शीतवीर्य रस	उष्णवीर्य रस
मधुर, तिक्त, कषाय	कटु, आम्ल, लवण.

acc. to विदाहि & अविदाही - विदाही cause Murccha.
अविदाही relieve — " —

विदाही रस	अविदाही रस
कटु, आम्ल, लवण,	मधुर, तिक्त, कषाय.

acc. to दोष - शमन and कोपन.

"तत्राद्यामारुतघ्नन्ती . . . . . ।
— — — — — — — कुर्वते॥" अ.ह.सू.।

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शामक रस

वातशामक रस	पित्तशामक रस	कफशामक रस
- मधुर	- कषाय	- कटु
- आम्ल	- तिक्त	- तिक्त
- लवण	- मधुर	- कषाय

कोपन रस

वातकोपन रस	पित्तकोपन रस	कफकोपन रस
- कटु	- कटु	- मधुर
- तिक्त	- आम्ल	- आम्ल
- कषाय	- लवण	- लवण

Acc. to गति ·

		गुण	
ऊर्ध्वभागज	(अग्नि + वायु ↑)	लघु	— कटु रस
अधोभागज	(आप + पृथ्वी ↓)	गुरु	— मधुर रस
उभयोभागज	(पृथ्वी + वायु)(जल + अग्नि)		— लवण रस

* रसविकल्प *

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* षड् रस लक्षण *

① मधुर रस लक्षण -
- मधुर / गोड

"स्नेहन प्रीणनाह्लादमार्दवैरुपलभ्यते।
मुखस्थो मधुरश्चास्यं व्याप्नुवल्लिम्पतीव च॥"
च. सू. 26/...

- sweetness is identified with its स्नेहन प्रीणन (...), आह्लादन (Pleasantness) and मार्दवता (softness) when consumed it spreads all over mouth & sticks firmly.

② आम्ल रस लक्षण -
- आंबट

"दन्तहर्षान्मुखास्रावात् स्वेदनान्मुखबोधनात्।
विदाहाच्चास्यकण्ठस्य प्राशेवाम्लं रसं वदेत्॥"
च. सू. 26/...

- It is identified with its actions like दन्तहर्ष (Prickling sensation of tooth), मुखस्राव (salivation), स्वेदन (sweating), मुखबोधनात (clarity in mouth), विदाहच्चास्यकण्ठस्य (Burning sensation in mouth & throat).

③ लवण रस लक्षण -
- खारट

"प्रलीयन् क्लेदविष्यन्दमार्दवं कुरुते मुखे।
यः शीघ्रं लवणो ज्ञेयः स विदाहान्मुखस्य च॥"
-च. सू. 26/76

- Saline taste is dissolves quickly.
- क्लेद (moistens)
- विष्यन्दमार्दव (softens for a while)
- विदाहन्मुखस्य (Burning sensation in mouth)

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④ कटु रस लक्षण -

- तिखट

"संवेजयेद्यो रसनं निपाते तुदतीव च।
विदहन्मुखनासाक्षि संस्रावी स कटु स्मृतः॥"

- च.सू.26/77

- It causes irritation to tongue
- निपाते तुदतीव च (causes pricking pain)
- विदहन्मुखनासाक्षि संस्रावी (causes burning sensation over mouth, nose & eyes & causes secretion)

⑤ तिक्त रस लक्षण -

- कडू

"प्रतिहन्ति निपाते यो रसनं स्वदते न च।
स तिक्तो मुख वैशद्यशोषप्रह्लादकारकः॥"

- च.सू.26/78

- It consumed प्रतिहन्ति निपाते यो रसनं (which will not allow to perceive other tastes)
- स्वदते न च (not tasty)
- मुख्य वैशद्य कारक (cleanses the mouth).
- शोषकारता (causes dryness)
- प्रह्लादकारक (Gives pleasant feeling)

⑥ कषाय रस लक्षण -

- तुरट

"वैशद्यस्तम्भजाड्यैर्यो रसनं योजयेद्रसः।
बध्नातीव च यः कण्ठं कषायः स विकास्यपि॥"

- च.सू.26/79

- When it consumed causes वैशद्य (non-sliminess), स्तम्भ (stiffness), जाड्य (slows down fun^n of tongue)
- बध्नातीत च य कण्ठं (causes obstruction in throat.

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* षड्रस गुणकर्माणि *

① मधुर रस कर्म -

"आजन्मसात्म्यात् कुरुते धातूनां प्रबलं बलम्।
बालवृद्ध क्षतक्षीण वर्णकेशेन्द्रियौजसाम्।
प्रशस्तो बृंहणः कण्ठ्यः स्तन्यसन्धानकृद्गुरुः।
आयुष्यो जीवनः स्निग्धः पित्तानिल विषापहः॥"

अ.हृ.सू. १०/७-८.

- गुण - स्निग्ध, शीत, गुरु.

कर्म - दोषकर्म - वातपित्तहर, कफवर्धक.

धातुकर्म - धातुवर्धक, आयुष्यकर, बलकर, वर्णकर, केश्य, कण्ठ्य, प्रीणन, जीवन, बृंहण, विषहर, तृष्णाहर, स्तन्यवर्धक.

② आम्ल रस कर्म -

"अम्लोऽग्निदीप्तिकृत् स्निग्धो हृद्यः पाचनरोचनः।
उष्णवीर्यो हिमस्पर्शः प्रीणनः क्लेदनो लघुः।
करोति कफपित्तास्रं मूढवातानुलोमन॥"

अ.हृ.सू. १०/१०

- गुण - लघु, उष्ण, स्निग्ध, हिमस्पर्श (cold to touch)

कर्म - दोषकर्म - वातशामक, कफपित्तकारक.

धातुकर्म - अग्निदीपन, देहबृंहणकारक, ऊर्जाकर, मनोबोधक, बलवर्धक, क्लेदक.

③ लवण रस कर्म -

"लवणः स्तम्भसङ्घात बन्धविध्मापनोऽग्निकृत्।
स्नेहनः स्वेदनस्तीक्ष्णो रोचनश्छेद भेदकृत्॥"

अ.हृ.सू. १०/१३

- गुण - न अति गुरु, स्निग्ध, उष्ण, तीक्ष्ण, सर
दोषकर्म - वातहर, कफवर्धक
धातुकर्म - पाचन, क्लेदन, दीपन, छेदन, भेदन, विकासी.

④ कटु रस कर्म -

"कटुर्गलामयोदर्द कुष्ठालसकशोफजित्।
व्रणावसादन स्नेहमेदः क्लेदोपशोषणः।
दीपनः पाचनो रूच्यः शोधनोऽन्नस्य शोषणः।
छिनत्ति बन्धान् स्रोतांसि विवृणोति कफापहः॥"
अ.ह.सू. 10/17-18

- गुण - लघु, उष्ण, रुक्ष
कर्म - दोषकर्म - कफहर, वातपित्तवर्धक.
धातुकर्म - cleanses the mouth, अग्निदीपक,
helps in absorption, घ्राणमस्रावयति,
- cures the diseases OF अलसका,
- Gives a good taste.
- कण्डू विषनाशयति.
- Reduces breast milk, semen & fatty tissue.

⑤ तिक्त रस कर्म -

"तिक्तः स्वयमरोचिष्णुररुचिं कृमितृड्विषम्॥"
अ.ह.सू. 10/15-16

गुण - रुक्ष, शीत, लघु
कर्म - दोषकर्म - पित्तकफशामक, वातवर्धक.
धातुकर्म - it is not tasty but cures अरुचि/anorexia
- Antipoisonous, Antihelmintic / कृमिघ्न.
- Relieves from fainting, दाह, कण्डू,
तृष्णा & skin diseases, पाचन.
- Relieves from fever (ज्वरघ्न), दीपन

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⑥ कषाय रस कर्म -

"कषायः पित्तकफघ्नो गुरुरस्रविशोधनः।
पीडनो रोपणः शीतः क्लेदमेदोविशोषणः।
आमसंस्तम्भनो ग्राही रूक्षोऽति त्वक्प्रसादनः

गुण - रूक्ष, शीत, गुरु
कर्म - दोषकर्म - पित्तकफ शामक, वातवर्धक.
धातुकर्म - संग्राही / constipative
- संधानकर / Joins the fractured surface
- रोपन / Heals up.
- शोषण / Dries up.
- Absorbs the fluid.
- लेखन.
- purifies the blood.
- Relieves from pain.

* रस अतिसेवनजन्य विकार *

① मधुररस अतिसेवन -

"कुरुतेऽत्युपयोगेन स मेदःश्लेष्मजान् गदान्।
स्थौल्याग्निसादसंन्यासमेहगण्डार्बुदादिकान् ॥"

अ.हृ.सू. 10/9

- स्थौल्य (obesity)
- आलस्य (Laziness) - शीतज्वर
- गौरवता - वमथु
- श्वास, कास - संज्ञानाश
- गलगण्ड
- कफदोष वृद्धी लक्षण - all.

② आम्ल रस अतिसेवन –

"सोऽत्यभ्यस्तस्तनोः कुर्याच्छैथिल्यं तिमिरं भ्रमम्।
कण्डुपाण्डुत्ववीसर्पशोफविस्फोट तृड्ज्वरान्॥"

- तिमिर भ्रमम् – Giddiness
- कण्डु
- पाण्डु
- विसर्प
- शोफ
- विस्फोट (Boils)
- ज्वर
- दंतहर्षयती
- दाह.

(पित्तकफवर्धक - विकार)

③ लवण रस अतिसेवन –

"सोऽति युक्तोऽस्रपवनं खलतिं पलितं वलिम्।
तृट्कुष्ठविषविसर्पान् जनयेत्क्षपयेद्बलम्॥"

- ~~कुष्ठ~~
- रक्तवर्धयति.
- मूर्च्छा
- दाह
- विष
- तृड्
- कुष्ठ
- विसर्प
- कण्डु
- पलित, खालित.

④ कटु रस अतिसेवन –

"कुरुते सोऽतियोगेन तृष्णां शुक्रबलक्षयम्।
मूर्च्छामाकुञ्चनं कम्पं कटिपृष्ठादिषु व्यथाम्॥"

- तृष्णा
- शुक्रक्षय
- बलक्षय
- मूर्च्छा
- कम्प
- कण्ठपरिदाह
- तृड्

⑤ तिक्त रस अतिसेवन – (वात वर्धक विकार)
"धातुक्षयानिलव्याधीन योगा करोति च॥"

- रूक्षधातु क्षय (due to dryness).
- बलक्षय
- भ्रम
- अर्दित (Facial paralysis)
- शिरःशूल
- आस्यवैरस्य.

⑥ कषाय रस अतिसेवन –
"करोति शीलितः सोऽति विष्टम्भाध्मानहृद्रुजः।
तृट्कार्श्यपौरुषभ्रंश स्रोतोरोधमलग्रहान्॥"

- आस्यशोष – dryness in mouth.
- हृदयपिड्यती – discomfort in heart
- तृट्
- कार्श्य
- स्रोतोरोध
- मलग्रहान्
- मन्यास्तम्भा
- विष्टम्भ.

* रस गुण *

(i) मधुर रस गुण – स्निग्ध, शीत, गुरु
(ii) आम्ल –"– – लघु, उष्ण, स्निग्ध
(iii) लवण –"– – स्निग्ध, उष्ण
(iv) कटु –"– – लघु, उष्ण, रूक्ष
(v) तिक्त –"– – रूक्ष, शीत, लघु
(vi) कषाय – रूक्ष, शीत, गुरु.

Pratibha

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* तरतम of रस *

गुण	उत्तम	मध्यम	अवर
रूक्ष	कषाय	कटु	तिक्त
स्निग्ध	मधुर	आम्ल	लवण
उष्ण	लवण	आम्ल	कटु
शीत	कषाय	मधुर	तिक्त
गुरु	मधुर	कषाय	लवण
लघु	तिक्त	कटु	आम्ल

* Determination of वीर्य on basis of 'रस'

"शीतं वीर्येण यद्द्रव्यं मधुरं रसपाकयोः।
तयोरम्लं यदुष्णं च यद्द्रव्यं कटुकं तयोः॥"

— common rule is that the द्रव्य having शीतवीर्य will have मधुररस and मधुरविपाक and द्रव्यास having आम्लरस → आम्लविपाक } will have उष्णवीर्य.
कटुरस → कटुविपाक

5. विपाक / Vipaka.

* निरुक्ती -

"विशिष्टः जरणनिष्ठाकाले रस विशेषस्य पाकः प्रादुर्भा विपाकः॥"

- The transformed रस obtained at the end of digestion is defined as "विपाक".

* विपाक लक्षण -

"जाठरेणाग्निना योगाद्यदुदेति रसान्तरम्।
रसानां परिणामान्ते स विपाक इति स्मृतः॥"

- The final outcome of रस transformation under the influence of जाठराग्नि is called विपाक.

"परिणाम लक्षणो विपाक।"

"अवस्थापाकापेक्षया विशिष्टपाको विपाक॥" (शिवदास से)

- विपाक is different than अवस्थापाक.
- चक्रपाणी says that quality (गुण) obtained after the completion of digestion is विपाक.

* अवस्थापाक भेद - Digestion.
  - Depending on the different levels, where in digestion process is taking place, the अवस्थापाक is of 3 types.
  - मधुर अवस्थापाक. (च. चि 15/9,10,11)
  - आम्ल अवस्थापाक.
  - कटु अवस्थापाक.

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* मधुर अवस्थापाक –

"अन्नस्य भुक्तमात्रस्य षड्रसस्य प्रपाकतः।
मधुराद्यात कफोभावात फेनभूत उदीर्यते॥"

- The ingested food contains 6 रस.
- After entering of food into आमाशय gets some more मधुरत्व due to addⁿ of क्लेदक कफ present in आमाशय.
- The churning movements of आमाशय & mix. c̄ कफ makes food semisolid mass & frothy nature.
- कफ helps in development of शरीर बल.

* आम्ल अवस्थापाक –

"परं तु पच्यमानस्य विदग्धस्याम्लभावतः।
आशयाच्च्यवमानस्य पित्तमच्छमुदीर्यते॥"

- These takes place in अधो-आमाशय.
- due to immature state it is acidic (आम्ल) in nature.
- After मधुर अवस्थापाक is completed the semi-digested food descends to पच्यमानाशय & due to its mix. c̄ अम्लभावात् (HCl) becomes विदग्ध & attains acid taste. This पाक is called आम्ल अवस्थापाक.

* कटु अवस्थापाक –

"पक्वाशयं तु प्राप्तस्य शोष्यमाणस्य वह्निना।
परिपिण्डित पक्वस्य वायुः स्यात कटुभावतः॥"

- Most of the digestion is completed during the आम्ल अवस्थापाक itself.
- Digested food after entering पक्वाशय becomes dry due to absorption of H_2O & waste material of food attains the form of solid mass c̄ little moisture. This is

- called as कटु अवस्थापाक.
- Here वातदोष is increased.

* निष्ठापाक / विपाक / metabolism -

"त्रयस्तु अवस्थापाकोऽयं रसस्वभावं निष्ठापाकं बाधते ॥"

- निष्ठापाक is one where in transformation of रस takes place and can cosidered as final product that emerges out after digestion.

* Difference betn अवस्थापाक and निष्ठापाक.

अवस्थापाक	निष्ठापाक
(i) Initial phase	(i) Final Phase.
(ii) अवस्थापाक represents the taste of food during the process of digestion at different (~~states~~) levels.	(ii) विपाक represents the taste at the time of metabolism
(iii) प्राकृत दोषास are increased acc. to चक्रपाणी.	(iii) मलरूप दोषास are produced acc. to चक्रपाणी.
(iv) Directly perceivable.	(iv) perceived through अनुमान.

* Different types of विपाक -

(1) षड्विद् विपाकवाद - → नियत विपाकवाद / यथार्थ विपाकवाद.
→ अनियत विपाकवाद

- [It is not clear which scholar support this theory].

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(I) नियत विपाक वाद -

Rasa	Undergoes	Vipaka
मधुर	→	मधुर
आम्ल	→	आम्ल
लवण	→	लवण
कटु	→	कटु
तिक्त	→	तिक्त
कषाय	→	कषाय

- विपाक of द्रव्य is definite and acc. to it's रस. in other words मधुरादी रस will definitely transform to it's resp. मधुरादीविपाक.
Ex. Just like milk on boiling will not change it's मधुरस.

- योगेन्द्रनाथसेन & शिवदाससेन also supports this theory.
- This theory was rejected by चरक, सुश्रुत, वाग्भट.

(II) अनियत विपाक वाद -
The scholars of this thought opine that the predominant Rasa at time of digestion overpowers the other rasas and resultant विपाक will be according to that predominant रस.
Ex. शुंठी = कटुरस → मधुरविपाक.

- योगेन्द्रनाथसेन supports this theory.
- Also not accepted by other scholars.

(2) पंचविध विपाक वाद -
"ननु पंचभुतात्मके देहे आहार पाञ्चभौतिकः।
विपक्वः पञ्चधा सम्यक गुणान स्वानभिवर्धयेत॥"
(चक्रपाणि

- The आहार consumed by the person is
पंचभौतिक ... विपाक is of 5 types.

- based on the predominance of महाभूत

महाभूत प्राधान्य	विपाक	
पृथ्वी	पार्थिव	गुरु विपाक
आप	आप्य	
अग्नि	तैजसीय	लघु विपाक
वायु	वायव्य	
आकाश	आकाशीय	

- The five विपाक based on पंचमहाभूत can be brought under गुरु and लघु विपाक.

* त्रिविध विपाक वाद -

"त्रिधा विपाको द्रव्यस्य स्वाद्वम्लकटुकात्मकः"

- acc. to चरक & वाग्भट, they supports त्रिविध विपाकवाद.

कटु, तिक्त, कषाय द्रव्यास } कटु विपाक

आम्ल द्रव्य → आम्ल विपाक

मधुर द्रव्य → मधुर विपाक

रस		विपाक
मधुर, लवण	→	मधुर
आम्ल	→	आम्ल
कटु, तिक्त, कषाय	→	कटु.

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* द्विविध विपाकवाद — proposed by - सुश्रुत.

acc. to him विपाक is of two types.

① मधुर — गुरु विपाक.

② कटु — लघु विपाक.

गुरु विपाक — पृथ्वी & आप महाभूत.

लघु विपाक — अग्नी, वायु & आकाश महाभूत.

Sr. No.	विपाक	पंचमहाभूत relation	रस	Equated with
1	मधुर	पृथ्वी & आप	मधुर, आम्ल, लवण	गुरु.
2	कटु	अग्नी, वायु & आकाश	कटु, तिक्त, कषाय.	लघु

* विपाक गुण कर्म *

- The effect of विपाक on the body is elaborated explained by चरक.
- He clearly explains the effect of each विपाक on दोष, धातु & मल.

Sr. No.	विपाक	गुण	effect on दोष	धातु शुक्र	Effect on मल
①	मधुर	स्निग्ध, गुरु	कफवर्धक	शुक्रल	सृष्टविण्मूत्र
②	आम्ल	स्निग्ध, लघु	पित्तवर्धक	शुक्रनाशन	सृष्टविण्मूत्र
③	कटु	रुक्ष	वातवर्धक	शुक्रनाशन	बद्धविण्मूत्र

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* विपाक तरतमत्व * acc. to चरक.

विपाक	उत्तम	मध्यम	अल्प
मधुर	मधुर	आम्ल	लवण
कटु	कषाय	कटु	तिक्त
आम्ल	–	आम्ल	–

* विपाक उपलब्धी हेतु *

"विपाक कर्मनिष्ठया।"
–च.सू. 26/66.

- विपाक is determined by it's action on body.
- चक्रपाणी comments that विपाक is always assessed through अनुमान i.e. it's inferred through its effect on the body.

- वाग्भट says that perception of विपाक is through the वृद्धीक्षय of दोषा's in the body.

* विपाक स्वरूप *

6. वीर्य / Veerya.

* निरुक्ती -

"यद्वा वीर्यतेऽनेनेति वीर विक्रान्तौ भयो यत् इतियत् ॥"

- वीर्य means like valour, strength, power, energy etc.

* वीर्य लक्षण -

"येन कुर्वन्ति तद्वीर्यम् ॥" - च.सू. 26/13.

- The factor responsible for any action is वीर्य.
- वीर्य is शक्ती of a द्रव्य, through which the द्रव्य perform any action.

"वीर्यं तु क्रियते येन या क्रिया ।
नावीर्यं कुरुते किंचित् सर्वा वीर्यकृता क्रिया ॥"
च.सू. 26/65

- That there cannot be any action without the involvement of वीर्य.
- Thus all the actions are done by वीर्य only.

acc. to शिवदाससेन - वीर्य is a potency of a dravya which responsible for action of द्रव्य.

- if it is possible to explain the factor responsible for action then it is called 'चिन्त्य शक्ती'.

- if impossible to explain then it is called as 'अचिन्त्य शक्ती'.

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"वीर्यं तत् क्रियते येन या क्रिया ।
नावीर्यं कुरुते किंचित सर्वा वीर्यकृता हि सा ॥"
(अ.हृ.सू.)

- as similar to चरक.
- all the actions are done by वीर्य.

* Among the 20 गुर्वादी गुण only 8 are considered as वीर्य because they are possessing intense potency. Hence consider as वीर्य.
* Where as remaining 12 qualities won't have strong potency hence they are only qualities.

* acc. to अष्टांगहृदयकार.

- अष्टांगहृदयकार gives four reasons to state why only 8 among 20 गुर्वादी गुणास to be considered as वीर्य.
- '8 गुर्वादि गुण वीर्य are →

गुरु, लघु, स्निग्ध, रुक्ष, तीक्ष्ण, मन्द, शीत and उष्ण.

(i) समग्रगुणसारात - These 8 गुणास are stable when they come in contact with जठराग्नि.
- Where as मधुरादी रस will loose their originality.

(ii) शक्त्युत्कर्षात -
eight qualities possess more strength than other गुणास.

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(iii) व्यवहारार्थ मुख्यत्वात् –

- 8 qualities are commonly mentioned in classical texts & frequently these are used in day to day practise.

(iv) बाह्यग्रहणात –

- These गुणास are mentioned earlier to रस & these eight qualities are frequently seen in द्रव्य.

* वीर्य स्वरूप *

- वीर्य is शक्ती (potency) of a द्रव्य and is responsible for actions done by द्रव्य.
- It decides the कर्म of द्रव्य.
- Without the वीर्य their is no action.
- Self life of preparations are based on it
- स्वरूप are explained by diff. वीर्यवाद like →

① द्रव्यवीर्यवाद.
② गुणवीर्यवाद.
③ कर्मवीर्यवाद.

* वीर्य is considered as 'Active Principles' of a द्रव्य.

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* वीर्य संख्या *
(वीर्यवाद)

① द्रव्यवीर्यवाद – Supported by चक्रपाणीदत्त & शिवदास सेन.
* proposed by चरक.
- all the कर्मास done by the द्रव्य is attrib attributed to its वीर्य / शक्ती.

- No fixed numbers.
- Also known as बहुवीर्यवाद.

(ii) गुणवीर्यवाद – आचार्य सुश्रुत and वाग्भट strongly proposed this theory.
→ अष्टवीध वीर्यवाद
→ द्विविध वीर्यवाद

① अष्टवीधवीर्यवाद – acc. to चरक
"मृदु - तीक्ष्ण - गुरु - लघु - स्निग्ध - रूक्षोष्ण - शीतलम्॥"
वीर्य अष्टाविध केचित्, ––––––॥
– च.सू. 26/64.

- 8 वीर्य mentioned by चरक.
- मृदु
- तीक्ष्ण
- गुरु
- लघु
- स्निग्ध
- रुक्ष
- उष्ण
- शीत

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· acc. to सुश्रुत - "केचिदष्टविधमाहुः - शीतं, उष्णं स्निग्धं रूक्षं, विशदं, पिच्छिलं, मृदु तीक्ष्णं चेति॥" सु.सू. 40/5.

— शीत, उष्ण, स्निग्ध, रूक्ष, विशद, पिच्छिल, मृदु, तीक्ष्ण.

acc. to वाग्भट - अष्टांगसंग्रह
"वीर्यं तु केचित् गुरु - लघु - स्निग्ध - रूक्ष - तीक्ष्ण - मन्द - शीतोष्ण भेदनाष्टविधमाहुः॥" अ.स.सू. 17/2.

acc. to अष्टांगहृदय -
"वीर्यं तु पुनर्वदन्त्येके गुरु स्निग्ध हिममृदु। लघु रूक्षोष्ण - तीक्ष्ण - च तदेवं मतमष्टधा॥"

*(ii) द्विविध वीर्यवाद -
almost all आचार्य supported this view.

चरक view - "केचिद् द्विविधमास्थिताः। शीतोष्णमिति; ___ ॥" - च.सू. 26/64-65

— वीर्य are of two types - शीत & उष्ण.

सुश्रुत view - "तच्च वीर्यं द्विविधम् - उष्णं, शीतं च अग्नीषोमीयत्वाज्जगतः॥" सु.सू. 40/5.

— Two types of वीर्य — उष्ण / शीत

* Because of अग्नि and सोम are dominant in the universe, hence वीर्य is two types.

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- अष्टांगसंग्रह – 2 types – उष्ण
  - शीत
- अष्टांगहृदय – 2 types – उष्ण
  - शीत (Because उष्ण & शीत गुण are dominant).

(iii) कर्मवीर्यवाद – First propounded by आचार्य भदंत नागार्जुन.

"कर्म लक्षणं वीर्यम्॥"

– The वीर्य will be known after manifestation of कर्म only.

Ex. After observing वमनकर्म, then only it may be concluded that their is वमन & वीर्य responsible for the वमन कर्म may be assessed.

– Each & every कर्म has its own वीर्य. Hence भदंत नागार्जुन says वीर्य are innumerable ex. छर्दनीय वीर्य is responsible for छर्दनीय कर्म.

marks question 15

acc. to Nimi view. – 15 वीर्य are enumerated they are: IMP

– अधोभागहर	– जीवनीय	– पाचन
– ऊर्ध्वभागहर	– प्रह्लादन	– धारण
– उभयभागहर	– मदन	– रोपण
– संग्रहीका	– शीतीकरण	
– संशमन	– शोथकर	
– दिपन	– शोथहर	

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* Classification of वीर्य

(I) द्रव्यवीर्यवाद – (चक्रपाणी & शिवदाससेन)

- चिन्त्य
- अचिन्त्य

(II) गुणवीर्यवाद –

गुणवीर्यवाद

- अष्टविधवीर्यवाद
- द्विविधवीर्यवाद

अष्टविधवीर्यवाद:

चरक	सुश्रुत	अष्टांगसंग्रह	अष्टांगहृदय
मृदु	शीत	गुरु	गुरु
तीक्ष्ण	उष्ण	लघु	स्निग्ध
गुरु	स्निग्ध	स्निग्ध	हिम
स्निग्ध	रूक्ष	रूक्ष	मृदु
रूक्ष	विशद	तीक्ष्ण	लघु
शीत	पिच्छिल	~~उष्ण~~ मंद	रूक्ष
उष्ण	मृदु	शीत	उष्ण
लघु	तीक्ष्ण	उष्ण	तीक्ष्ण

द्विविधवीर्यवाद:

- उष्ण
- शीत

– चरक, सुश्रुत, वाग्भट, अष्टांगसंग्रह

(III) कर्मवीर्यवाद

- नागार्जुन → innumerable
- Nimi → 15 types

* वीर्य पांचभौतिक / भूतोत्कर्ष विचार *

वीर्य	महाभूत
① उष्ण	अग्नि
② शीत	आप
③ स्निग्ध	पृथ्वी + आप
④ रूक्ष	वायु
⑤ मृदु	आप + आकाश
⑥ तीक्ष्ण	अग्नि
⑦ पिच्छिल	आप
⑧ विशद	पृथ्वी + वायु
⑨ गुरु	पृथ्वी + आप
⑩ लघु	अग्नि + वायु + आकाश

* वीर्य कर्माणि *

① उष्णवीर्य कर्म →

"तत्रोष्णं दहन - पचन - स्वेदन - विलयनानिल कफशमनानि करोति ॥"

अ. ह. सू. 17/16.

① दोषकर्म - वातहर
कफहर

② कर्म - दाहन, पाचन, मूर्च्छन, स्वेदन, वमन, विरेचन, भ्रम, तृट, ग्लानी etc.

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(ii) शीतवीर्य कर्म -

"शीतं ह्लादन - स्तम्भन - जीवन - रक्तपित्त - प्रसादनादीनि ॥".

① दोषकर्म - कफवातकर
पित्तहर .

② कर्म - प्रह्लादन (Refreshing), विष्यंद (Flowing), स्थिरीकरण, प्रसादन, क्लेदन, जीवन, स्तंम्भन, रक्तप्रसादन.

(iii) स्निग्ध वीर्य कर्म -

"स्निग्धस्य स्नेहन - बृंहण - संतर्पण - वाजीकरण - वयः स्थापनानि ॥" सु. सू. 41/11.

① दोषकर्म - कफपित्तकर
वातहर

② कर्म - स्नेहन, बृंहण, सन्तर्पण, वाजीकरण (Aphrodisiac), वयस्थापन.

(iv) रुक्ष वीर्य कर्म -

"रुक्षस्य अनिलवृध्दी - संग्रहण - पीडन - विरुक्षणो - परोपणानि ॥" सु. सू. 41/11.

① दोषकर्म - वातकर
पित्तकर

② कर्म - संग्रहण (Grouping).
पीडन (distressing)
रुक्षण
रोपन (Healing).

(v) विशद वीर्य कर्म -

"विशदस्य क्लेदाचूषण विरुक्षणोपरोहणानि ॥" सु.सू.

(1) दोषकर्म - कफकर, वातकर

(2) कर्म - क्लेदचूषण (suck moisture)
विरुक्षण
उपरोहण (Healing)

(vi) पिच्छिल वीर्य कर्म -

"पिच्छिलस्योपलेप - पुरण - बृंहणं - संश्लेषण वाजीकरणानि, पिच्छिलाः पित्तघ्नाः ॥"

(1) दोषकर्म - पितघ्न

(2) कर्म - उपलेपन (Smearing)
पुरण (Filling Up)
बृंहण
संश्लेषण (Binding together)
वाजीकरण

(vii) मृदु वीर्य कर्म -

"मृदो रक्तमांसप्रसादन सुस्पर्शनानि ॥"

(1) दोषकर्म - कफहर

(2) कर्म - ~~संग्रहण~~
- रक्तमांस प्रसादन
- सुस्पर्श

(viii) तीक्ष्ण वीर्य कर्म -

"तीक्ष्णस्य - संग्रहाचूषणावदारण स्त्रावणानि, तीक्ष्णा _ _ _ _ श्लेष्मघ्नाः ॥"

(1) दोषकर्म - कफहर

(2) कर्म - संग्रहण (supporting)
आचूषण (sucking up)
अवदारण (Restricting)
स्त्रावण (Trickling)

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(ix) गुरुवीर्य कर्म -

"______ गुरु ____ उपलेप ___ आदिना।
___ गुरु __ वातघ्ना॥"

(1) दोषकर्म - वातहर (2) कर्म - उपलेप

(x) लघुवीर्य कर्म -

" लघवो लेखनादिना।
लघु ___ श्लेष्मघ्नाः॥"

(1) दोषकर्म - कफहर (2) कर्म - लेखन (scraping)

* वीर्यउपलब्धी हेतवाद *

"वीर्यं यावद धीवासान्निपाताच्चोपलभ्यते॥"

- The वीर्य ~~of~~ of द्रव्य is perceived through two means-
(i) अधिवास - अनुमान (inference)
(ii) निपात - प्रत्यक्ष (directly).

acc. to चक्रपाणि - EX.

Sr.No.	Means of perception	प्रमाण	Example	वीर्य
1	अधिवास	अनुमान	अनूपमांस	उष्ण
2	निपाता	प्रत्यक्ष	marica	तीक्ष्ण
3	Both अधिवासवनिपात	Both	marica	उष्ण
4	अधिवास	Anumana	सैंधव लवण	शीत
5	निपाता	Pratyaksa	Rajika	तीक्ष्ण

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* वीर्य निर्धारण सामान्य सिद्धांत *
निरूपण.

(General Principles and Exceptions).

- General principle is the द्रव्य having मधुर रस, & will have शीतवीर्य, Where as the द्रव्य having अम्ल & कटु रस will have उष्ण वीर्य.

Sr. No.	रस	विपाक	वीर्य
1	मधुर	मधुर	शीत
2	अम्ल	अम्ल	उष्ण
3	लवण	मधुर	उष्ण
4	कटु	कटु	उष्ण
5	तिक्त	कटु	शीत
6	कषाय	कटु	~~उष्ण~~ शीत

Ex. चांगेरि - अम्ल रस - अम्लविपाक. उष्णवीर्य.
कुमारि - तिक्त रस - कटु विपाक. - शीतवीर्य.

* वीर्य निर्धारण अपवाद *

(Exceptions in Assessing वीर्य).

- some वीर्य will not have their वीर्य acc. to their महाभूत composition.

Sr. No.	Example For Exceptions	रस	वीर्य
1	बृहत्पंचमूल	कषायतिक्तरस	उष्ण
2	अनूपमांस	मधुर	उष्ण
3	सैंधव लवण	लवण	शीत
4	आमलकी	अम्ल	~~उष्ण~~ शीत
5	अर्क	तिक्त	उष्ण
6	अगरु	तिक्त	उष्ण

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7 गुडूचि तिक्त उष्ण

* वीर्य प्राधान्यत्व *

Eg. are in Book Page -318

(i) वीर्य प्राधानिकत - In treatment, substance having good potency.
- only utilised not the one which lost its potency.

(ii) कर्म करणात् - All the आचार्य given prime importance to वीर्य as it is responsible for all कर्म.

(iii) तुल्य रस गुणेषु विशेषात - वीर्य overpowers रस in bringing out its own कर्म.

(iv) आगमान्व - In classical texts वीर्य is given utmost imp.

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7. प्रभाव / Prabhava.

प्रभाव निरुक्ती –

"प्रु स्वभावे । सामर्थ्ये ।"

– It has more power, dominant, excelling and distinguished are the meanings.

लक्षण –

acc. to चरक – "रस वीर्य विपाकानां सामान्य यत्र लक्ष्यते। विशेषः कर्मणां चैव प्रभावस्तस्य स स्मृतः॥" च.सू.26

– प्रभाव is special action exhibited by the द्रव्य which can not be explained with respect to it's रस, वीर्य, and विपाक.

acc. to चक्रपाणी – as अचिंत्य शक्ती.

acc. to वाग्भट –

"रसादि साम्ये यत्कर्म विशिष्टं तत्प्रभावजम्" अ.ह.सू.

– The peculiar action of one द्रव्य seen even when रस, वीर्य, विपाक are similar with those of another द्रव्य.

Examples –

(1) चित्रक and दंती –

"दन्ती रसाद्यैस्तुल्यापि चित्रकस्य विरेचनी"

Sr. No.	द्रव्य	रस	विपाक	वीर्य	कर्म
1	चित्रक	कटु	कटु	उष्ण	दीपन
2	दन्ती	कटु	कटु	उष्ण	विरेचक

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(ii) मधुक & मृद्विका

Sr.No.	द्रव्य	रस	विपाक	वीर्य	कर्म
1	मधुक	मधुर	मधुर	शीत	—
2	मृद्विका	मधुर	मधुर	शीत	विरेचक.

others ex. are in Book - VJrqp ex.

(v) मणिधारण - (wearing precious stones).
It will yield good effects.

(vi) मंत्र -
chanting of मंत्र will also yield some effects which are considered under प्रभाव.

* स्वरुप of प्रभाव *

- प्रभाव is one which cannot be explained on गुर्वादी गुणास्.
- It is considered as an exceptional power of drug.

* प्रभावजन्य कर्म *

(i) विरेचन कर्म - done by दन्ती is given as ex. for प्रभावजन्य.
(ii) विषघ्न कर्म - कर्म done by शिरीष etc. द्रव्य ↓ poisonous effects
(iii) मणिधारण - special effects felt by person wearing precious stones.
(iv) मंत्र - effect caused by chanting of मंत्र.
(v) शल्यहरण - Removal of foreign body is also प्रभावजन्य कर्म.
(vi) पुर्नजन्म - concept of rebirth is difficult to explain.
(vii) धी / मेध्य - some drugs like ब्राम्ही improves intellect.

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(viii) वशीकरण - capturing a person with supernatural power.
(ix) अगादीय कर्म - Any antidote for poison may be प्रभावजन्य कर्म.
(x) अश्रु शुक्रकर - after administering a द्रव्य which produce शुक्र immediately.

* Concept of सामान्य प्रत्यारब्ध and विचित्र प्रत्यारब्ध

"इति सामान्यतः कर्म द्रव्यादीनां पुनश्च तत् ।
विचित्र प्रत्यारब्ध द्रव्यभेदेन श्रियते ॥"

*सामान्य प्रत्यारब्ध →
— Those which have their रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक in accordance to their पांचभौतिक composition & show the कर्म accordingly.

ex. गोधूम -
गोधूम which has मधुर रस, गुरु गुण, मधुर विपाक will have वातहरकर्म.

Sr.NO.	द्रव्य	रस	गुण	वीर्य	विपाक	कर्म
1	अजमोद	कटु	लघु, रूक्ष	उष्ण	कटु	दिपन
2	अशोक	कषाय	लघु	शीत	कटु	स्तंभक
3	आरग्वध	मधुर	गुरु	शीत	मधुर	—//—
4	करवीर	कटु	लघु	उष्ण	कटु	कुष्ठघ्न
5	गोक्षुर	मधुर	गुरु	शीत	मधुर	वृष्य
6	खदिर	कषाय	लघु	शीत	कटु	स्तंभक
7	चंदन	तिक्त	लघु	शीत	कटु	दाहप्रशमन

* विचित्र प्रत्यारब्ध →

Those which donot have their रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक in accordance to पांचभौतिक constitution and show the different कर्म.

ex. यव

यव is having मधुर रस, गुरु गुण, but it is वातकर

Sr. No.	द्रव्य	रस	वीर्य	विपाक	गुण	कर्म
1	आमलकी	आम्ल	शीत	मधुर	गुरु, रूक्ष	प्रमेहघ्न
2	एरण्ड	मधुर	उष्ण	मधुर	स्निग्ध, तीक्ष्ण	कुष्ठघ्न
3	गुग्गुलु	तिक्त	उष्ण	विपाक कटु	लघु	शोथहर
4	गुडूची	तिक्त	उष्ण	कटु	गुरु	ज्वरघ्न
5	अग्निमंथ	तिक्त	उष्ण	कटु	लघु, रूक्ष	शोथहर

* प्रभाव प्राधान्यत्व * 5 marks.

– acc. to आचार्य नागार्जुन.

(i) अचिन्त्यत्वात् – actions done by द्रव्यास having प्रभाव can't be imagined.

(ii) दैवप्रतीघातत्वात् – Extra-ordinary power which takes out all the evil spirits.

(iii) विषप्रतीघातात् – Anti-poisonous effects can be directly

(iv) दर्शनात् – action seen directly.

(v) श्रवणात् – All praise the द्रव्य which has प्रभाव.

Pratibha

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(vi) तुल्यरसगुणेषु विशेषात् - Extraordinary कर्म from द्रव्य.

(vii) दृष्टं अद्भुत कर्म - प्रभाव द्रव्याम will exhibit mesmerizing action.

(viii) आगमाच्च - it is a superior.

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8. Inter-relation Of रस, गुण, वीर्य, विपाक, प्रभाव (Rules).

- To identify the enity which is responsible for a particular कर्म exhibited by drug, it is very necessary to have a prior knowledge about internal relation between द्रव्यगत पदार्थ.

- There are three rules in understanding the internal relation.

* Rule I -

"शीतं वीर्येण यद्द्रव्यं मधुरं रसपाकयोः।
तयोरम्लं यदुष्णं च यद्द्रव्यं कटुकं तयोः॥" - च.सू.26/45

- Common rule is →

Sr.NO.	रस	विपाक	वीर्य
1	मधुर	मधुर	शीत
2	आम्ल	आम्ल	उष्ण
3	लवण	मधुर	उष्ण
4	कटु	कटु	उष्ण
5	तिक्त	कटु	शीत
6	कषाय	कटु	शीत

Ex. क्षीर has मधुररस undergoes मधुरविपाक & will have शीतवीर्य

* Rule II -

"किञ्चित् रसेन कुरुते कर्म वीर्येण चापरम्।
द्रव्यं गुणेन पाकेन प्रभावेण च किंचिन॥" - च.सू.26/71.

- The drug action of any द्रव्य will depend upon either रस / वीर्य / विपाक / प्रभाव.
- In case of the रस; गुण, वीर्य, विपाक possess equal strength, by their nature.

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विपाक —Supersedes→ रस

वीर्य —supersedes→ Both रस & विपाक.

प्रभाव —supersedes→ रस, वीर्य, विपाक.

Ex. – (i) मधु even though मधुर in रस won't aggravate कफ because of कटु विपाक which supersedes मधुर रस in bringing out कफ शामक कर्म.

(ii) अनुपमांस even though मधुर in रस & विपाक but aggravates पित्त owing to it's उष्ण वीर्य which overcomes both रस and विपाक.

(iii) दन्ति having कटु रस, कटु विपाक & उष्णवीर्य acts as रेचक owing to it's प्रभाव which defects रस, विपाक, वीर्य, in bringing out it's रेचन कर्म.

*Rule – III

"यद्यद् द्रव्ये रसादीनां बलवत्त्वेन वर्तते॥"

– If the factors residing in द्रव्य are possessing different strengths, then the one which is stronger will ~~overcome~~ / overpower other factors & brings out the कर्म.

Ex. – खदीर acts best कुष्ठघ्न द्रव्य – because of प्रभाव प्राधान्य

बृहत्पंचमूल acts as वातशामक – because of वीर्य प्राधान्य.

गुडूची acts as पित्तशामक – because of रस प्राधान्य

शुंठी acts as वातशामक – because of विपाक प्राधान्य

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9. कर्म / Karma.

* निरुक्ती - 'क्रियते इति कर्म।' द. गु. वि.

The word 'कर्म' refers to action which is the out come of a process (क्रिया).

'Karma' is that factor which performs an action (क्रिया).

* कर्म लक्षण - 'क्रिया लक्षणं कर्म।' र. वै. सू. 8

- क्रिया i.e. 'Performance' itself is a characteristic feature of कर्म.

"संयोगे च विभागे च कारणं द्रव्यमाश्रितम्।
कर्तव्यस्य क्रियाकर्म कर्म नान्यदपेक्षते॥" च. सू. 1/52

- That entity in द्रव्य which is responsible for संयोग (association) and विभाग (dissociation) is कर्म.
- द्रव्यमाश्रितम् - Resides in द्रव्य.
  - (i) - कर्म has no existence without द्रव्य.

कर्तव्यस्य क्रिया कर्म - That entity should perform a specific action, attributed to द्रव्य.

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* स्वरूप - 'क्रिया लक्षणं कर्म ।' र. वै. अ १।७।

- क्रिया is the स्वरूप of कर्म.

* पर्याय - कार्यार्थ
  क्रिया
  कर्म
  यत्न
  कार्यसमारम्भ

* Classification / भेद of कर्म -

- संशोधन
- संशमन

- अंतपरीमार्जन
- बहिपरीमार्जन

- स्थानिक
- सर्वदेहिक

मुख्य
गौण

- कारिकावलि has mentioned 5 types of कर्म.

↓

1. उत्क्षेपण
2. अपक्षेपण
3. आकुञ्चनं
4. प्रसारण
5. गमन - it include भ्रमण, रेचन

* Karma in relation to दोष.
- वातकर/हर.
- पित्तकर/हर.
- कफकर/हर.
- त्रिदोषहर.

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* karma in relⁿ to धातु

- रस वृद्धीकर / क्षयकर
- रक्त वृद्धीकर / क्षयकर
- मांस वृद्धीकर / क्षयकर
- मेद वृद्धीकर / क्षयकर
  etc.

* karma in relⁿ to मल

पुरीषवृद्धीकर / हर.
मूत्र वृद्धीकर / हर.
स्वेद वृद्धीकर / ~~स्वेद क्षय~~ हर.

* karma in relⁿ to स्रोतस →

- प्राणवह स्रोतस - कर्म related to श्वासहर, कासहर, कंठ्य etc.

- उदकवह —"— तृष्णानिग्रहण, हिक्कानिग्रहण.

more स्रोतस in book page No. 354.

* Effect on disease.

- ज्वरघ्न - कासहर - श्वासहर - शूलप्रशमन.
- क्रिमीघ्न - रक्तपित्तघ्न - अर्शोघ्न - शोथहर.

* Explanation of Following कर्म.

दीपन (Appetizers)

* निरुक्ती - That which stimulates / kindles the digestive fire is दीपन.

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* परीभाषा -

That which stimulates the अग्नि / digestive Fire but does not digest आम is called दीपन

* पांचभौतिक - अग्नि & पृथ्वी महाभूत.

* Examples - मिशि (शतपुष्पा) - Anethum sowa.
घृत

* दीपनीय गण - पिप्पली
- पिप्पलीमूल
- चव्य
- चित्रक etc.

पाचन (digestion).

* निरुक्ती - That which is digestive is पाचन.

* परीभाषा - द्रव्य which digests आम but does not stimulate अग्नि is पाचन.

* पांचभौतिक - वायु & अग्नि महाभूत.

* Example - द्रव्य → मुस्ता.
क्रिया → लंघन.

- चरक considered पाचन as a type of लंघन.
- Both पाचन and दीपन are considered to be types of शमन.

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- Which acts both दीपन & पाचन is called दीपन-पाचन.

. Ex. - चित्रक.

. Practical Utility - Book. Page No. 372

संशोधन

निरुक्ति - That which purifies thoroughly & completely.

परिभाषा - Drugs which expel the aggravated दोषास् from the body either upward / downward direction is known as संशोधन / शोधन.

Example - देवदाली

* Types - acc. to Adamalla

बहिःशोधन	आभ्यन्तरशोधन
- expel the external impurities (मल).	- expel the internal impurities / aggravated दोषास्.
Ex. - शस्त्र, क्षार, अग्निकर्म	Ex. - वमन, विरेचन, आस्थापन बस्ति, रक्तमोक्षण.

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No. of शोधन कर्म

Sr. No.	चरक	शार्ङ्गधर	वाग्भट
1	वमन	वमन	वमन
2	विरेचन	रेचन	रेचन
3	आस्थापन बस्ति	निरूह	निरूह
4	अनुवासन बस्ति	अनुवासन	अस्त्रविस्रुति
5	शिरोविरेचन	नस्य	शिरोविरेचन

संशमन

* निरुक्ति – That which appeases or subdues.
* परिभाषा – It does not expel the vitiated dosas.
  It does not aggravate the normal dosa.
  It normalises / subdues the aggravated dosas.
* Example – गुडुचि.
* पांचभौतिक – आकाश महाभूत.

लेखन

* निरुक्ति – That which scratches / scrapes / makes thin or which emaciates.

* परिभाषा –
  - • That which dries up धातु & मल and scrapes resulting in a lean body is called लेखन.
  - • लेखन is one which scrapes unwanted tissue

* Example – क्षौद्र
  उष्णजल
  वचा
  यव.

* effect – dries up & scrapes धातु, especially of कफ & मेद.
  - dries up & scrapes मल.
  - dries up & scrapes देह, resulting in a lean body.

* पांचभौतिक – वायु & अग्नि महाभूत.

* लेखनीय गण –
  - मुस्ता
  - कुष्ठ
  - हरिद्रा
  - दारुहरिद्रा
  - वचा
  - चित्रक
  - चिरबिल्व

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छेदन

* निरुक्ती - That which cuts / tears / splits.

* परिभाषा - Drugs when forcefully dis unites the adhered 'कफादि दोषास्' from the स्रोतस् (body) is called छेदन.
  - act on adhered दोषास्.
  - separates / dis unites adhered दोषास्.
  - Eradicates / uproots quickly out of body.
  - Uproots forcefully out of body.

* Example - क्षार
  मरीच
  शिलाजत्
  हिङ्गुनिर्यास

अनुलोमन (carminatives).

* निरुक्ती - That which is in regular / natural order.

* परिभाषा - Drugs which act on partially formed मल and assist in the formation of well formed मल.
  - Clears the obstruction & helps in its easy expulsion.

* Example - हरितकी.

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स्रंसन

* निरुक्ती - That which causes to fall / brings down.

* परिभाषा - When partially processed मल residing in कोष्ठ is expelled without मलपाक it is known as स्रंसन.

* Example - आरग्वध [Cassia Fistulla]

When partially & completely digested मल is expelled then it is called स्रंसन.

भेदन

* निरुक्ती - That which breaks, loosens and separates

* परिभाषा - That which expells अबद्ध (liquid) पुरीष & दोष or बद्ध शुष्क पुरीष, बद्ध ग्रथित दोष in downward direction is called भेदन.

* Example - कटुकी.

भेदन is one which breaks down the दोषास accumulated inside the body & expells the मल downward.

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* भेदनीय गण - सुवहा
  चित्रक
  अर्क
  एरंड
  चित्रा
  चिरबिल्व

रेचन

* निरुक्ती - That which evacuates / empties.

* परिभाषा - That which liquifies the पक्व & अपक्व मल (पुरीष & दोष) and expells out of body is रेचन.

* Example - त्रिवृत

* पांचभौतिक - पृथ्वी & आप महाभूत.

* रेचन intensity - सुख विरेचन - त्रिवृत is best.
  मृदु —॥— - आरग्वध is best.
  तीक्ष्ण —॥— - स्नुहीक्षीर is best.

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comparison of अनुलोमन, स्रंसन, भेदन & रेचन

parameter	अनुलोमन	स्रंसन	भेदन	रेचन
गति (movement)	अधो	अधो	अधो	अधो
Helps in evacuation of मल	Yes	yes	yes	yes.
Nature of मल (acts on)	अपक्व मल	पक्व मल	बद्ध / अबद्ध मल	पक्व / अपक्व मल.
Effect on मल	मलपाक	No मलपाक	भेदन	द्रवता
Additional task	Relieves अधोबद्ध	—	—	—

ग्राही

* निरुक्ति — That which holds / clutches.

* परिभाषा — A द्रव्य which is both दीपन पाचन & dries up moisture by virtue of उष्ण गुण. is called ग्राहि

* Example — शुंठी, जीरक, चव्यफल (गजपिप्पली)

* पांचभौतिक — वायु महाभूत

Pratibha

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शोन्याक
Stop पक्व मल in अतिसार

* Adhamalla says two types
- पक्व ग्राही (शीतग्राही / स्तंभन)
- आम ग्राही (उष्णग्राही / ग्राही) digests आम & absorb Fluid → शुंठी

स्तम्भन

* निरुक्ती – That which obstructs, hinders / restrain.

* परिभाषा – Drugs which stop or obstruct the motility or movement is called स्तम्भन.
- The drugs which prevents the expulsion of मल either upward or downward is known as स्तम्भन.

* Example – इडुक (शोन्याक)
कुटज

* (effect) Characteristics (ग्राही) – should increase or stimulate अग्नि.
should digest आम.
dries up moisture by virtue of उष्ण गुण.

* पांचभौतिक – पृथ्वी & वायु महाभूत.

* पुरीष संग्रहणीय महाकषाय वर्ग – प्रियंगु
लोध्र
पद्म
धातकी पुष्प

मदकारि

* निरुक्ती – That which intoxicates.

* परिभाषा – A dravya which is predominant with तमोगुण and hence hampers the mental faculties is called as मदकारि.

* Example – मद्य ACC. to योग रत्नाकर
सुरा धत्तूर, अहिफेन, भांग

प्रमाथि

* निरुक्ती – That which agitates or tears and sets in motion.

* परिभाषा – "निजवीर्येण यद् द्रव्यं स्रोतोभ्यो दोषसंचयम्।
निरस्यति प्रमाथि स्यात्, तद्यथा मरिचं वचा॥"
शा.प्र.

- A द्रव्य by virtue of its potency, removes the accumulated दोषास from the स्रोतस is called प्रमाथि.

* Example – मरिच, वचा.

- प्रमाथि द्रव्य clears both external & internal pathways or channels.

Pratibha

व्यवायी

* निरुक्ती – That which dissolute.

* परिभाषा – The द्रव्य which spreads throught the body and later undergoes digestion is called व्यवायी.

* Example – भांग.
  अहिफेन.

* पांचभौतिक – वायु & आकाश महाभूत.

विकासी

* निरुक्ती – That which is having spreading nature

* परिभाषा – The द्रव्य by which ओजस् is disunited from धातु & loosens the सन्धिबंध (Joints) is known as विकासी.

* Example – क्रमुक.
  कोद्रवा.

* पांचभौतिक – वायु महाभूत

it not only causes संधिशैथिल्य, but also धातु शैथिल्य & ओजक्षय.

Pratibha

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रसायन

- रस – ~~Fo~~ Fluid.
- आयन – moving / carry.

*परिभाषा – रसायन is that which carries the रस to the different part of body.

- Those द्रव्यास which destroys ज्वर and व्याधी are रसायन.

*Example – हरितकी.
अमृत / गुडूची
दन्ति
गुग्गुलु

*Benefits of रसायन – Longevity.
Maintains youth.
destroys old age.
weight promoting.
improves sexual activity.
improves memory & intellectual activity.

वाजीकरण

*निरुक्ती – That which increases libido.

*परिभाषा – That which improves one's sexual vigour is वाजीकर.

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*Example — नागबला
कपिकच्छु

• That which imparts sexual strength like a horse is वाजीकर and thus help to a good pregnancy.

*Classification — acc. to charak & susruta commentaries

Sr. No.	Type	Mechanism of action	Example.
1	शुक्रवृद्धीकर	it increases शुक्र through धातु पुष्टी.	मांस
2	शुक्र स्रुतिकर	it improves ejaculation	संङ्कल्प वच्यट-र्पूर्ण
3	शुक्रवृद्धि स्रुतिकर	it increases शुक्र as well as ejaculation.	मांस, दुग्ध काकडफल.

* शारंगधर describe specialities in वाजीकरण औषध

• शुक्रल — That which increases शुक्र.

Ex. — अश्वगंधा शर्करा
मूसली शतावरी

• शुक्रप्रवर्तक — -u- जनक — increases production of शुक्र as well as improves ejaculation is शुक्रप्रवर्तक & जनक द्रव्य acts by virtue of प्रभाव.

Ex. दुग्ध, मांस, भल्लातकफल मज्जा.
आमलकी

Pratibha

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* शुक्रस्रेचन – improves ejaculation.

Ex. – बृहतीफल.

* शुक्र स्तम्भक – which controls or stops ejaculation.

Ex. – जातीफल.

* शुक्र शोषण – which dries up the शुक्र.

Ex. हरितकी.

बल्य

- The drug which provides strength of body known as बल्य.
- It is also known as ओजस.

eg. कुक्कुट मांस.

जीवनीय

Defn – The drug which essential for maintainance of Life.

- जीवनीय means रक्त.

eg. milk.

Pratibha

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बृंहणीय (बृंहण)

- The drug which provides strength पुष्टि & addition to body tissue is known as बृंहण.

eg. अश्वगंधा, मांस.

लंघनीय (लंघन)

Def^n - The drug which lightness produces in body known as लंघन.

मेध्य

Def^n - The drug which is enhance the memory. is known as मेध्य.

eg. ब्राम्ही घृत.

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11. मिश्रक वर्गीकरण / Mishraka Gana.

- The combination of many औषध द्रव्यास having similar morphology and pharmacological actions is called मिश्रक.

(01) बृहत पंचमूल - महत पंचमूल

बिल्वा अग्निमन्थ टिण्टुक पाटला: काश्मरी चेतिमहत्

Sl. No.	Dravya Name	Latin Name	Guna Karma
1	बिल्व	Aegle marmelos	रस - तिक्त, कषाय
2	अग्निमंथ	Premna integrifolia	गुण - लघु.
3	टिण्टुक	Oroxylum indicum	दो.क - कफवातहर
4	पाटला	Streospermum suaveolens	कर्म - श्वासहर,
5	काश्मर्य	Gmelina arboroea	कासहर
			दीपक.

(02) लघु पंचमूल - कनीय / कनीष्ठ

Sl.No.	Dravya Name	Botanical Name	Guna Karma
1	गोक्षुर	Tribulus terrestris	रस - तिक्त,
2	बृहती	Solanum indicum	कषाय, मधुर
3	कंटकारी	Solanum Xanthocarpum	गुण - लघु
4	पृश्नपर्णी	Uraria picta.	दो.क - वातपित्तहर
5	शालपर्णी	Desmodium gangeticum	कर्म - बृंहण,
			अश्मरीभेदन,
			बल्य, ग्राही.

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(03) दशमूल - combination of बृहत and लघु पंचमूल is known as दशमूल

1	पाटला	Stereospermum suaveolens	
2	अग्निमंथ	Premna integrifolia	दो.क - त्रिदोषहर
3	श्योनाक	Oroxylum indicum	कर्म - श्वासहर,
4	बिल्व	Aegle marmelos	कासहर,
5	काश्मर्य	Gmelina arboroea	ज्वरहर
6	कंटकारी	Solanum xanthocarpum	Indications - श्वास,
7	बृहती	Solanum indicum	कास, तंद्रा, ज्वर,
8	शालपर्णी	Desmodium gangeticum	शोथ, आनाह.
9	पृश्नपर्णी	Uraria picta	
10	गोक्षुर	Tribulus terrestris	

(04) वल्ली पंचमूल -

1	विदारी	Pueraria tuberosa	
2	सारीवा	Hemidesmus indicus	गुणकर्म - रक्तपित्तहर
3	रजनी	Curcuma longa	त्रिविध शोथहर
4	गुडूची	Tinospora cordifolia	सर्वमेहहर, शुक्रदोषनाश
5	अजश्रृंगी	Gymnema sylvestre	

(05) कंटक पंचमूल - Group of plants having spines and useful part is Root.

1	करमर्द	Carissa carandas	
2	गोक्षुर	Tribulus terrestris	गुणकर्म - रक्तपित्तहर,
3	सैरेयक	Barleria Prionitis	त्रिविध शोथहर,
4	शतावरी	Asparagus racemosus.	सर्वमेहहर.
5	गृध्रनख	Capparis zeylanica.	

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(16) तृणपंचमूल -

1	कुश	Dermostachya bipinnata	
2	काश	Hemidesmus indicus	दो.क - पित्तहर
3	नल	Phragmites kirka	
4	दर्भ	Imperata cylindrica	कर्म - मूत्रदोषहर
5	काण्डेक्षु	Saccharum officinarum	रक्तपित्तहर.

(17) मध्यम पंचमूल -

1	बला	Sida cardifolia	
2	पुनर्नव	Boerharia diffusa	गुण - सर
3	एरण्ड	Ricinus communis	दो.क - कफवातहर
4	मुद्गपर्णी (मुद्गपर्णी)	Phaseolus trilobus	
5	माषपर्णी	Teramnus Labialis	

(18) पंचवल्कल / पंचक्षीरी वृक्ष -

1	न्यग्रोध	Ficus bengalensis	वीर्य - शीत
2	उदुम्बर	Ficus glomerata	गुण - लघु
3	अश्वत्थ	Ficus religiosa	रस - तिक्त, कषाय.
4	पारीष	Thespesia populnea	दो.क - कफवातहर.
5	प्लक्ष	Ficus Lacor	कर्म - ग्राही, लेखन.
			Indication - विष्टम्भ,
			आध्मान, विसर्प, शोथ

(19) पंचपल्लव - Tender Leaves of five plants are called पंचपल्लव.

1	आम	Magnifera indica	
2	जम्बु	Eugenia jambolana	For गंधकर्म
3	कपित्थ	Feronia elephantum	(Good odour).

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4	बीजपूरक	Citrus limonum	
5	बिल्व	Aegle marmelos.	

(10) त्रिफला – Combination of three fruits is called a त्रिफला.

1	हरितकी	Terminalia Chebula	गुण – सर दो.क – कफपित्तघ्नि. कर्म – मेदघ्नि, कुष्ठघ्नि रसायन, दीपन, चक्षुष्य.
2	आमलकी	Emblica officinalis	
3	बिभीतकी	Terminalia belerica	

(11) त्रिकटु –

1	पिप्पली	Piper longum	रस – कटु वीर्य – उष्ण विपाक – कटु	दो.क – वातकफहर कर्म – दीपन, श्वासहर Indi – अग्निमांद्य, गुल्म, श्वास, कास,
2	मरीच	Piper nigrum		
3	शुंठी	Zingiber officinale		

(12) चतुरुषण –

त्रिकटु + पिप्पलीमूल root of Piper longum — कर्म – दीपन, श्वास, कास, कफदोषहर

(13) पंचकोल – Group of five drugs where in each are taken in the quantity of one kola (6gm). is called पंचकोल.

1	पिप्पली	Piper longum	रस – कटु, गुण – तीक्ष्ण, उष्ण विपाक – कटु वीर्य – उष्ण दो.क – कफवातहर कर्म – रुचिकर, दीपन, पाचन
2	पिप्पलीमूल	Piper longum (root)	
3	चव्य	Piper chaba	
4	चित्रक	Plumbago zeylanica	
5	नागर	Zingiber officinale	

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(14) षड्षण - Group containing पंचकोल & मरीच is called as षड्षण.

1	मरीच	Piper nigrum	रस - कटु, गुण - तीक्ष्ण, रुक्ष विपाक - कटु, वीर्य - उष्ण दो.क - कफवातहर कर्म - विषापह, रुचिकर, पाचन, दीपन रोगघ्नता - विषरोग, गुल्म

(15) त्रिमद - Mada means which cause intoxication to क्रिमी & indicated in क्रिमीरोग.

1	विडंग	Embelia ribes
2	मुस्ता	Cyperus rotundus
3	चित्रक	Plumbago zeylanica

(16) चतुर्बीज - combination of 4 types of seeds is known as चतुर्बीज.

1	मेथिका	Trigonella Foenumgraecum	दो.क - वातहर
2	चन्द्रशूर	Lepidium sativum	रोगघ्नता - अजीर्ण,
3	कालाजाजी	Carum carvi	शूल, आध्मान
4	यवानिका	Apium graveolens	

(17) जीवनीय गण - चरक mentioned जीवनीय वर्ग.

रस - मधुर
विपाक - मधुर
कर्म - जीवनीय, बल्य
रोगघ्नता - शुक्रदोष, दौर्बल्य & मूत्रदोष.

Pratibha

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(1) अष्टवर्ग - Combination of eight drugs is called अष्टवर्ग.

1	जीवक	Microstalis wallichi	
2	ऋषभक	Microstalis muscifera.	रस - मधुर
3	मेदा	Polygonatum cirhafoliam.	गुण - शीत, गुरु
4	महामेदा	Polygonatum verticillatum	वीर्य - शीत
5	काकोली	Fritillaria roylei.	विपाक - मधुर
6	क्षीरकाकोली	Lillium polyphyllum	दो.क - वातकफहर
7	ऋद्धि	Habenaria intermedia	कर्म - बृंहण, शुक्रल
8	वृद्धि	Habenaria edgeworthi	रोगघ्नता - शुक्रदौर्बल्य
			भ्रांग, ज्वर.

(3) त्रिजातक - combination of 3 aromatic drugs.

1	त्वक्	Cinnamomum zeylanicum	गुण - तीक्ष्ण, लघु,
2	एला	Elettaria cardamomum	उष्ण.
3	पत्र	Cinnamomum tamala	दो.क - कफवातहर.
			कर्म - रेचन, मुखदौर्बल्य
			-हर, अग्निवर्धक.

(3) चतुर्जातक - त्रिजातक is combined with नागकेशर then it is called चतुर्जातक.

1	नागकेशर	Mesua ferrea	गुण - रूक्ष, तीक्ष्ण, उष्ण.
			दो.क - कफवातहर
			कर्म - रेचन, मुखदौर्बल्यहर.

(4) कटु चतुर्जातक - त्रिजातक is combined with मरिच it is called कटुचतुर्जातक.

1	मरिच	piper nigrum

③ पञ्चतिक्त –

1	गुडुचि	Tinospora cardifolia	दो.क. – पित्तकफहर
2	निम्बमूल त्वक्	Azardirachta indica	कर्म – ज्वरहर & रक्तपित्तघ्न
3	भिषक्माता	Adhatoda vasica.	Indⁿ – ज्वर, रक्तपित्त.
4	निदिग्धिका	Solanum xanthocarpum	
5	पटोलपत्र	Tricosanthes dioica	

④ आम्ल पंचक – आम्लपंचक includes fruits having आम्ल रस.

1	कोल	Group I	1	जम्बीर	Group II
2	दाडीम		2	नारङ्ग	
3	वृक्षाम्ल		3	आम्लवेतस	
4	चुल्लकी		4	लिडीक	
5	आम्लवेतस		5	बीजपूरक	

⑤ आम्लवर्ग –

1	चांगेरी	oxalis corniculata.
2	लिकुचा	Artocarpus lakoocha
3	आम्लवेतस	Garcinia pedunculata.
4	जम्बीर	citrus acida
5	बीजपूरक	citrus medica
6	नारङ्ग	citrus reticulata
7	फलषाड्व	Punica granatum
8	कपित्थ	feronia elephantanum
9	वृक्षाम्ल	Garcinia indica
10	आम्रातक	spondias mangifera
11	करमर्द	Carisa carandas
12	निम्बुक	citrus limon

Pratibha

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⑥

महापंचविष - Five poison

1	श्रृङ्गिक
2	कालकूट
3	मुस्तक
4	वत्सनाभ
5	सक्तुक

चतुर्भद्रक -

नागर
अतिविष
मुस्ता
गुडूचि

दो.क. - त्रिदोषघ्न
कर्म - ज्वरघ्न, पाचन, कं‍ठ्य

⑦ नवविष -

कालकूट
वत्सनाभ
श्रृङ्गिक
प्रदीपन
हालाहल
ब्रह्मपुत्र
हरिद्रा
सक्तुक
सौराष्ट्रीक

गुण - व्यवायी, विकासी, योगवाही.
दो.क - वातकफहर.
कर्म - प्राणहर, मदकर.

⑧ Swalpa triphala -

1	द्राक्षा	vitis vinifera.
2	परूषक	Grewia asiatica
3	काश्मर्य	Gmelina arborea

कर्म - ~~स्रंसन~~ श्रमहर
Indn - ज्वरहर, दौर्बल्य.

त्रिकर्षिक -

1	नागर
2	अतिविष
3	मुस्ता.

same property as चतुर्भद्रक

⑨ Madhura Triphala. - Madhura rasa is combined it is called as मधुर त्रिफला.

1	द्राक्षा	vitis vinifera
2	खर्जुर -	Phoenix sylvestris
3	काश्मर्य -	Gmelina arborea.

कर्म - चक्षुष्य
दीपन, पाचन.

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(29) उपविष -

1	स्नुही	Euphorbia nerii folia
2	अर्क	Calotropis procera
3	करवीर	Nerium odorum
4	लाङ्गली	Gloriosa superba
5	कपीलु	Strychnos nux-vomica

(30) Jangama Gana -
(Animal origin)

क्षीराष्टक - Eight types of milk

1	अविक्षीर	
2	अजक्षीर	रस - मधुर
3	गोक्षीर	गुण - स्निग्ध, सर
4	माहिषक्षीर	दो.क - वातपित्तहर
5	उष्ट्रक्षीर	कर्म - जीवन, बृंहण, बल्य, मेध्य,
6	हस्तिक्षीर	रसायन
7	अश्वक्षीर	
8	स्तन्य	

(31) मूत्राष्टक - Eight types of Mutra (Urine).

1	अविमूत्र	
2	अजमूत्र	रस - कटु, लवण
3	गोमूत्र	गुण - उष्ण, तीक्ष्ण, रुक्ष
4	माहिषमूत्र	वीर्य - उष्ण
5	हस्तिमूत्र	Ind.^{n} - वातव्याधी
6	उष्ट्रमूत्र	
7	हयमूत्र	
8	खरमूत्र	

Pratibha

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पित्तपंचक - Five types of पित्त

1	मत्स्य	- Bile of Fish
2	गोपित्त	- Bile of cow.
3	अश्वपित्त	- Bile of Horse.
4	नरपित्त	- Bile of Humans.
5	मयूर	- Bile of Peacock.

पार्थिव गण -

(mineral origin) -

लवणपंचक -		क्षाराष्टक -
सैं. लवण		अपामार्ग क्षार
सौवर्चल		पलाश
विड		अर्क.
सामुद्र		तिल
रोमक		मुष्क.
		यव
		सर्जिक
		टंकण

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12. Basis of Nomenclature :-

- The ancient methods in the identification of plants are through 'पर्याय'.

*पर्याय - words which are related to each other are called as 'पर्याय'.

In English 'synonym' - syn - alike
noma - name.

- These पर्याय were based either on their structure, source, habitat, season, properties, actions, customs, historical importance or sensory perception.

*acc. to Raja Nighantu - Plants are named based on following criteria.

RSDLUVI

(i) रूढी
(ii) स्वभाव
(iii) देशोक्त
(iv) लांछन
(v) उपमा
(vi) वीर्य
(vii) इतरव्ह

① रूढी - These names have no specific meaning but have been in traditional use since generation.

Example - Rudhi Nama. Vyavahrta Nama

Rudhi Nama	Vyavahrta Nama
ढुंढुक	श्योनाक
किणी	अपामार्ग

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② स्वभाव - These names are used to describe the plants special activity.

	meaning	common name
- प्लीहारी	Useful in disease - प्लीहा	शरपुंख
- कृमिघ्न	Useful in कृमि	विडंग
- कृमिज	Formed by infestation	अगरु

③ देशोक्त - Plants are named on basis of their source /habitat.

Syn.	meaning	Drug
- मलयज	Grows in Malaya region	चंदन
- द्राविडी	Obtained from द्राविड	एला
- मागधी	Obtained from Magadha desa	पिप्पली

④ लांछन - Plants named basis on specific morphological features of plant / used part.

Syn	Meaning	Drug.
- धवल	Outer bark is whitish	अर्जुन
- वक्रपुष्प	Curved Flowers	अगस्त्य
- खरमञ्जरी	Inflorescence with spinuous bracteoles	अपामार्ग
- त्रिपुट	Fruit with 3 surfaces	एला

⑤ उपमा - Plants are named on basis of simile i.e. similar looking plants / animals / things.

Syn.	Meaning.	Drug.
- अजमोद	Fruit smells like Goat	अजमोद
- शृङ्गी	Tubers are horn-like	अतिविष
- ताम्रपल्लव	Coppery young leaves	अशोक

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⑥ वीर्य - Plants are named on basis of their potency / property.

Syn.	Meaning	Drug.
- शीत वल्कल	Bark has शीतवीर्य	उदुम्बर
- उत्कट, ऊषण	तीक्ष्ण in nature.	शुंठी.
- पद्मक	Sita	पद्मक

⑦ Itarawaya - names which do not belong to above categories.

- वीरा	a potent drug	मरीच
- वरी	Best medicine	शतावरी
- लवणा	Alleviates diseases	ज्योतिष्मती.
- पुर	Best निर्यास	गुग्गुलु.

* Utility of पर्याय in plant identification.

- पर्याय's comprehensively covers the various aspects of drugs, relating to nomenclature, identification, pharmaco-dynamics & therapeutics.
- They will help's in identifying & understanding the द्रव्य.

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13. Bhesashaja Pariksha vidhi --

- Collection of plants is an imp. stage for further processing and formulating medicines.
- Drugs are collected suitably when they contain max. concentration of active constituents.

- A few criterias on the basis of which drugs are collected:
  (i) Part of plant.
  (ii) season
  (iii) Time
  (iv) Method
  (v) Purpose
  (vi) Drug potency.

* Classification of desha (geographical area) -

"भूमिदेहं प्रभेदेन देशमाहुरिह द्विधा।" अ.ह.सू. 1/23.

- They are भूमि देश & देह देश.
- The properties of द्रव्य depends on भूमि where it grows.
- देश - region and भूमि - soil.

* देश is classified into 3 divisions :-

'त्रिविधः खलु देशः - जाङ्गलः आनूपः साधारणश्चेति।' च.क. 1/1

जाङ्गल | अनूप | साधारण

Characteristics of Jangala Desa.

Feature	Characteristics
Land	(i) Clear sky & the land is even. (ii) very few & small hills. (iii) The young trees dance due to dry & strong winds. (iv) Occurance of ~~mige~~ mirages.
Soil type	Soil is rough, sandy and mixed with gravel.
Water/Rain	Less rainfall, Less water in Lake, well.
Air	Harsh & hot air, Dry & strong winds.
Plants	Few small, thorny trees. plants commonly seen - Pinduka, Aswatha, vata, Amalaki, Khadira.
Birds/Animals	Lava, Tittira, cakora.
People	People are usually having bodies which are स्थिर, कृश (stable & lean body).
Dosa	vata & Pitta are dominant.

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*Characteristics of Anupa Desa.

Feature	Characteristics.
Land	(i) Uneven land is predominantly seen i.e. changes in altitudes. (ii) Many large mountains. (iii) Trees move about due to mild winds. (iv) Land is covered with thick forests & are filled with flowering plants.
Air	(i) Mild winds. (ii) soft & cold winds.
Water resource / Rain	(i) Lot of water resources like Nadi etc. (ii) Heavy rainfall. (iii) Rivers reach ocean.
Plants	(i) Many large trees. (ii) Land covered with many snigdha plants (iii) Plants like Tamala, Narikela, kadali
Animals / Birds	Hamsa, Cakravaka, Balaka.
People	People are मृदु, सुकुमार and well built
Dosa	kaphavata are predominant Dosa.

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* Characteristics of साधारण देश.

- Region where the characteristics of both Jangala & Anupa are found i.e. Sadharana Desa.

- All the factors like शीत, वर्षा, उष्म & मारुत remain balanced (साम) & hence 'त्रिदोष' are also remain balanced in body.

* Classification of Bhumi (soil). परीक्षा भूमि

- सामान्य
- विशेष

Characteristics of soil (Ideal soil).

1. Soil should be devoid of -
   - (a) शर्करा (Gravel).
   - (b) अश्म (stones)
   - (c) विषम वल्मीक (Anthill)
   - (d) श्मशान (Grave yard).
   - (e) आघातन (Slaughter house)
   - (f) देवतायतन (Temple).
   - (g) सिकताभिरनुपहत (sand).
   - (h) अनूषरा (saline/Alkaline).
   - (i) अभङ्गुरा (Brittle).
2. अदूरोदक - on digging, water resource should be nearby.
3. Qualities of soil - स्निग्ध, मृदु, स्थिर, लोहित.
4. समा - Even land.
5. प्ररोहवती - Ability to germinate seeds.

Pratibha

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Imp

स्वरूप of संग्रहणीय द्रव्य (Nature & quality of drug)

Drugs should posses the following characteristics-

कृमि Anupahata –	Not affected or infested.
विष Anupahata –	Not affected by Toxins.
शस्त्र Anupahata –	Not affected by weapons / should be fully grown plant.
आतप Anupahata –	Not affected by extreme heat.
पवन Anupahata –	Not affected by wind / storms.
दहन Anupahata –	Not affected by fire
तोय Anupahata –	Not affected by water / moisture.
संबाध Anupahata –	Not affected by other problems.
मार्ग अनुपहत –	Not destroyed / damaged
एकरसं (उत्कृष्ट) Anupahata –	Best quality.
पुष्ट –	well grown and nourished.
पृथु –	plant should posses abundant bark.
अवगाढमूल –	Deep rooted.

- Such plants are only selected.

"तस्यां जातमपि कृमिविष शस्त्रातपपवनदहनतोयसंबाधमार्गै-
रनुपहतमेकरसं पुष्टं पृथ्ववगाढमूलमुदीच्यां चौषधमाददीतेत्येष
भूमिपरीक्षा विशेषः सामान्यः ॥" सु.सू. 36/3

* संग्रहणविधि (Method of collection) *

(i) Drugs should not be collected from region which abundant वल्मीक (ant. hill), श्मशान (Grave yards), ऊषर (alkaline), अनूप (watery/marshy), मार्ग (streets) & Dirty place.

(ii) Drugs should not be affected by जन्तु (insects/worms), वह्नि (fire) and हिम (moisture).

(iii) Person should collect during early morning hours, with a pure conciousness, neat & tidy mentally & physically.

(iv) While collecting drug, person should be quite & facing east.

(v) collect the drug with due prayers to siva.

(vi) Collect roots which are situated in northern direction.

Detail info. in Book Page No. 486-487 ...

* Collection of Used parts acc. to season.

Sr. No.	प्रयोज्यांग	चरक	सुश्रुत	Ra. Ni
1	मूल (Root)	ग्रीष्म, शिशिर	प्रवृत	शिशिर
2	पलाश (Newly leaves)	वर्षा, वसंत	—	—
3	शाखा (Branches)	— " —	—	—
4	पुष्प (Flowers)	acc. to flowering season	—	वसंत
5	त्वक (Bark)	शरद	शरद	—
6	क्षीर (Latex)	शरद	हेमंत	—
7	सार (Heart wood)	हेमंत	वसंत	—
8	फल (Fruit	acc. to fruiting season	ग्रीष्म	वसंत
9	कंद (stem, root, tubers)	शरद	—	हेमंत

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10 पत्र (leaves — वर्षा शिशिर
11 पंचांङ्ग (whole Plant) — — शरद

* Jangama Dravya Sangraha
(Collection of Animal products).

- Different parts of animals are used as food & medicine.
- Animal products have to be collected from an young mature animal. (~~क्ष~~
- For collecting the रक्त (Blood), रोम (Hairs) & नख (nails) of animals, a well grown young & mature animal is selected.
- For collecting क्षीर (milk), मूत्र (Urine), & पुरीष (Faeces) these have to be collected from mature animal only. (after previously eaten food by animal has been digested)

* संरक्षण विधि (Preservation of collected dravya)

- The collected drugs have to be properly preserved & stored.

- Drugs are to be kept either in:-
कोत (karpata) — Ragged Cloth (Gunny bag)
मृद्भाण्ड (मृत्तिका पात्र) — Earthen pots.
फलक (Pattaka) — Plank.
शङ्कु (Kilaka) — (Stake / pillar) & there are to kept in ...

2 marks

* Bhesajagara (Store House). *

Acc. to आचार्य चरक.

(i) Properly collected drug should be stored in containers having similar qualities.

(ii) Stored in house, built in suitable place with proper ventilation.

(iii) Everyday the store house should be worshipped after cleaned.

(iv) It should be devoid of fire, water, moisture, smoke, dust, rats, and other insects.

(v) Store house should not be situated at or near circle / junction.

"प्लोत मृद भाण्ड फलक शङ्कु विन्यस्त भेषजम् ।
प्रशस्तायां दिशी शुचै भेषज गारमिष्यते ॥" क.सु.

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* Pharmacokinetics –

• kinesis - movement.

- What the body does to the drug.
- The study of bodies rean toward the drug is known as pharmacokinetics.

- Refers to movement of the drug in an alteration of drug to body, includes Absorption, Distribution binding / Localization, biotransformation and excretion of the drug.

- It includes ADME.

1) Absorption of drug :-

• Defn -
  • Absorption is the movement of drug from its site of administration into circulation.

• Factors affecting absorption -

(1) Aqueous solubility -
- If the dosage form of drug is in liquid than there is faster absorption takes place.

- If the solid dosage then should be conv into liquid then absorption takes place slow.

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2. concn -
- More is the concn of drug fast is the absorption.

3. Area of absorbing surface -
- More area ⟶ faster absorption.

4. Vascularity of Absorbing surface.
- More is the vascularity of absorption then more or faster drug absorption.

5. Route -
- Has its own pecularities.

6. Disintegrn time -
- Time require to prepn to disintegrate into fine particles.
- Faster disintegrn ∝ ↓ absorption.

7. Dissolution time -
- Time required by prepn to dissolve into soln.

8. Lipid solubility -
- Lipid soluble drug easily dissolved & absorbed.

* Bio availability -
- refers to rate & extent of absorption of drug from a dosage form.
- as determined by its concn time curve in blood & excretion in urine.

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- X-axis represents time.
- Y-axis represents the plasma concn.
- The drug A reaches therapeutic concn in certain amount of time.
- This drug B does not reaches TC. so doesn't produce any TE.
  but is present in body for longer duration/time
- The drug C does not reaches TC it is excreted from body.

- Bio availability is the measure of fracn of administered dose of drug that reaches circⁿ in unchanged form.
- IV route has 100% Bioavailability.
- Oral route have ↓ bioavailability due to incomplete absorption and 1st pass metabolism which occurs in Liver & Intestine.

⊙ Bio equivalence –
- Oral formulⁿ of drug from diffⁿ manufacturer or diffⁿ batches from same manufacture may have same amount of drug but may not yeild same blood Levels is c/a BE.

- 2 prepⁿ of drug are considered as Bioequivalence when rate & extent of Bioavailability of active drug is not significantly different.

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• Factors affecting Bioequivalence.

① Tablet & capsules.
diluents.
- stabilizing agents.
- Binder.
- Lubricants.

② Manufacture process.
- force of compression.

③ Particle size.
- crystal form.
- solubility.

2. Drug Distribution.

- Once the drug is entered into blood stream, it is distributed from plasma to tissues.

Plasma (High amount of drug)
↓ equilibrium | conc^n gradient
Tissues (Low)

• Factors affecting volume of distribution.
i) Lipid solubility.
ii) Ionization
iii) Plasma protein binding

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iv) Affinity to tissues.
v) fat - Lean body mass ratio.
vi) CHF, Uremia, cirrosis

· Formula -

$$\text{Volume of D.} = \frac{\text{Amount of drug in body.}}{\text{Plasma concn of drug.}}$$

① Re-distribution -

Highly Lipid soluble drug
↓ enters
Brain, Heart, Kidney.
as they have high blood. -
↓ enters.
Less vascular muscles, fats.

② More the drug is lipid soluble faster in the distribution.

③. Metabolism.

- Biotransformation (metabolism) means chemical alteration of drug in the body.

· Mechanism which metabolize drugs have developed to protect body from ingested toxins & other environmental chemicals.

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· Primary site for drug metabolism is liver others are- kidney, intestine, lungs and plasma.

· Biotransformation of drugs may lead following:-

(i) Inactivation -

· Most of drugs & their active metabolites are rendered inactive or less active.

eg. ibuprofen, paracetamol, propranolol.

(ii) Active metabolite from an active drug -

· Many drugs have been found to be partially converted to one or more active metabolite.

(iii) Activation of inactive drug -

· Few drugs are inactive as such & need conversion in ~~body~~ the body to one or more active metabolites.

(a) Non synthetic/phase I -

· Functional group (-OH, -COOH, -CHO, $-NH_2$, -SH) is generated or exposed.

· metabolite may be active or inactive.

(b) Synthetic /conjugation/ Phase II -

· Metabolite is mostly inactive, except few drugs-

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* Non-synthetic reactions -

· Oxidation - This reaⁿ involves addᵘ of O_2 / negatively charged radicals or removal of hydrogen / positively charged radical.

· Hydrolysis - This is cleavage of drug molecule by taking up a molecule of H_2O.

· Cyclization - This is formation of ring structure from a straight chain compounds.

· Decyclization - This implies opening of ring structure of the cyclic drug molecule.

* Synthetic reaⁿ -

(i) Glucaronide conjugation.
(ii) Acetylation.
(iii) Methylation.
(iv) Sulfate conjugation.
(v) Glycine conjugation.
(vi) Glutathione conjugation.
(vii) Ribonucleoside.

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4) Excretion -

- Excretion is passage out of systematically absorbed drugs.

1) Urine - Through the kidney.
- Majority of drugs excrete.

2) Faeces - Drugs that ~~contain~~ attain high concentrations in bile are erythromycin, ampicillin, oral contraceptives.
. Certain drugs are excreted directly in colon
e.g- Heavy metals, anthracene purgatives.

3) Exhaled air - Gases and volatile liquids (general anaesthetics, paraldehyde, alcohol) are eliminated by drugs.

4) Saliva & sweat - These are minor importance for drug excretion.
- Lithium, pot. iodide, rifampin & heavy metals are present in these secretions in significant amounts.

5) Milk - The secretion of ~~milk~~ drug in milk is not imp for mother, but sucking infant receives the drug.
. Most drugs enter breast milk by passive diffusion.
. Drugs are contra-indicated during breast feeding.

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